[JULY, MDCCLXIX.] [NUMB. 188.]

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1769.

BOSTON.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

[CONTINUED.]

March 8. THE following letter from a gentleman in Connecticut, does in a ſprightly manner convey the ſentiments of the judicious in the ſeveral colonies, reſpecting the late violent and affrontive meaſures of Ad------n, and their hopes of the happy tendency they may finally have to promote the trade and eſtabliſh the liberties of North-America.

"I am glad the troops are come, and believe their arrival will be for the health of this country.---There is a great deal of oratory in the glitter of arms; and a few ſhips of war contain all the arts of perſuaſion. A cannon ball carries with it, ſolid and weighty arguments; and a thurſt in the ſide with a bayonet, will give conviction in a moment. I imagine we are now convinced of the neceſſity of leaving off trade with the people of Great-Britain, and the danger of meddling with their manufactures till they are in a better humour, and will reſcind their reſolutions of taking our money out of our pockets without our conſent: We have paid dear enough for being infatuated with his deſtructive trade, it is the ſource of almoſt all the miſchiefs and confuſion that has happened in the land; and it is time the inchantment was broke, and our attention turned upon the productions of America; we are able to live within ourſelves, and have buſineſs enough at home, without gadding abroad after every knick knack, and trinket that is worked up in Great-Britain, and as we can't be perſuaded into ſuch a wholeſome practice by lenitive and moderate means, we muſt be brought to the exerciſe of reaſon by vigorous meaſures, and the point of the bayonet becomes neceſſary to fix the conviction. Preparations of ſteel and ſurgical inſtruments, when lenitives fail, often times produce wonderful effects, and are frequently uſed in opening the eyes of the blind.---If we were not a dull ſtupid race of mortals, and had ſeaſonably relinquiſhed the trade to Great-Britain, the operation of cutlary ware, and the rhetoric of red coats, would be of no ſervice; but as matters now ſtand, the eyes of many want couching, and theſe ſurgical operations muſt take off the film, and bring us to our ſenſes, and to meaſures that are ſo confeſſedly for our intereſt.

"To ſpeak without a metaphor.---The troops are highly neceſſary to clog, embarraſs and obſtruct the importation of Britiſh manufactures, and to give us clear and diſtinct conceptions of the nature and tendency of the late revenue acts; and herein I think they will apparently co-operate with the meaſures we are purſuing, promote the cauſe we are pleading, and be a means of fixing our attention upon the only means of our ſafety. America is greatly indebted to the troops, and highly obliged to the ſagacity and force-ſight of that incomparable politician G------r B------d for procuring them. And for my part, I cannot but conſider the military parade, and every inſult and abuſe which the people of Boſton meet with from the ſoldiery, as a comment upon the Farmer's letters, a confirmation of his obſervations, and I believe they will ſerve as an expoſitor, to illuſtrate and ſet his reaſonings, if poſſible, in a more clear, concluſive and ſtriking light, and convince Americans of the ineſtimable worth of liberty, and eſtabliſh them in the laſting enjoyment of it.

March 9. The procedure of the C--m-------rs, &c. with reſpect to the trade of this province, is ſuch, that the moſt candid and impartial repreſentation thereof muſt be the greateſt reproach on their official conduct and characters: The appearance of Guarda Coſtas, and cuſtom-houſe boats in our harbour, and the parade of tide-waiters, land-waiters, ſurveyors, ſearchers, and we know not what other kinds of cuſtom and revenue officers, on our wharves, is uſeleſs; and is extravagantly ridiculous, as is that of the troops in our ſtreets and commons.---All this may indeed lead foreigners to conclude, that the chief part of our commerce is really detrimental and ruinous to our mother country, and that it is intended wholly to annihilate it.---The error of the former part of the concluſion, may be pointed out hereafter, but the verity of the latter muſt appear from the following relations.----A ſmall ſchooner from Maryland, with a load of corn, when coming into the harbour, was, at different times, boarded with no leſs than four boats from our Guarda Coſtas, and ſearched and rummaged by thoſe marine cuſtom-houſe officers; and no ſooner had ſhe touched the wharf, than four land and tide-waiters, &c. took poſſeſſion of her, for another ſearch, and to inſpect her unloading: Our other proviſion veſſels have been dealt with in much the ſame manner. A ſloop from the Weſt-Indies, laſt from the Vineyard, was no ſooner arrived in the harbour, than one M--nw--g, lately brought from Quebec, as a ſuitable perſon to anſwer the purpoſes of the C--m------rs, came on board, bringing a number of other officers as aſſiſtants, who with dark lanthorns, gimblets, ſpears for the piercing of caſks, ſpits, and other implements of modern introduction, made a thorough rummage and ſearch of the hold and cabbin, when happening to find a ſmall caſe, which contained ſcarce ſix quarts of foreign ſpirits, part of the Captain's ſea ſtores, this faithful officer thought himſelf obliged to carry off the ſame to his employer; the maſter then reported at the cuſtom-houſe, all the molaſſes which came in her from the Weſt-Indies, together with 40lb. of Indico upon oath; informing at the ſame time, that having received damage to his rudder, while at the Vineyard, he was obliged to take out part of this molaſſes, in order to repair the ſame: This it ſeems was contrived by the C------rs as breaking bulk before an entry, and the veſſel actually ſeized for the ſame, and the owner thereby obliged to make a journey to Boſton, of above one hundred miles, at this difficult ſeaſon for travelling; the cargo has been ſince releaſed, but the owner is not yet certain that his veſſel will not be libelled in a court of admiralty.

March 10. A ſhip from Liſbon with a load of ſalt, owned as is ſaid by Mr. Lane of London, which has been arrived for ſome time, was the other day ſeized, and taken poſſeſſion of by order of the C------rs. It ſeems one of the ſailors had acquainted an emiſſary of the B----d, that while the ſhip was froze up at the Vineyard, part of the cargo had been ſold: Upon the ſtricteſt inquiry it appears, that the Captain had diſpoſed of a few lemons, not more than 1500, and that this is the only pretence as yet made for the ſeizure and detention of ſaid ſhip and cargo.

March 11. A veſſel from Maryland, loaded with corn and other grain, had a number of cuſtom-houſe officers placed on board her, ſo ſoon as ſhe got to a wharf, who proved that they were more ſagacious than the marine officers, who had rummaged her hold before them; for in their ſearches, they actually found about forty pounds weight of refuſe Tobacco, ſtuffed near the maſts, ſcarce worth four ſhillings ſterling, to prevent the grain running into the bilge water, which has by the C-m-----rs and their abettors, been tho't a ſufficient breach of the acts of trade, to juſtify their ſeizing and taking poſſeſſion of ſaid ſloop. ----Whether more tobacco, or any thing elſe may be turned out, when ſhe is unloaded, that has not been reported at the cuſtom-houſe, neither we nor the C-m--------rs can as yet pretend to ſay: That veſſels ſhould be ſeized and taken from their owners upon ſuch ſlight pretences in order to ſearch for articles, upon which a libel may be founded, and a condemnation obtained, we may venture to affirm, is a practice not countenanced even in old countries, and a grievance that affords the American merchant a juſt cauſe of complaint.

March 12. Several veſſels which had been ſeized and detained from the owners for a conſiderable time, to their very great damage, have been releaſed to them again: One that had been libelled, has been cleared by a decree of the judge of admiralty, and ſome cargoes which had been taken poſſeſſion of by the cuſtom-houſe officers, have been delivered up to their owners, while nothing has as yet been determined by them, with reſpect to the veſſels.---Thoſe who are ſtill concerned in trade, are continually diſtreſſed or alarmed, and know not how to conduct themſelves; ſcarce a veſſel enters at the cuſtom-houſe from a foreign voyage, but the captain is reminded by one or another of the cuſtom-houſe or revenue officers, that ſome omiſſions had been in his papers of clearances, &c. for which he was liable to a ſeizure; and ſuch advantages have been taken by the C-m-----rs of the little miſtakes made by a maſter or the merchant, that ſhipping is now become the greateſt burden, and our navigation is daily decreaſing, which muſt be ſeverely felt by the nation in a future war, an event which may too ſpeedily take place.---The ſeas cannot then be ſpread as they have been, with our private ſhips of war, and though the pockets of Americans, may then be forceably opened by a Britiſh M------r, he will certainly find, that preceding ones have drained them to the very bottom.

March 13. The Raven tranſport, one of the ſhips with troops from Ireland, parted with the reſt of the fleet in diſtreſs, juſt before they arrived here in the fall; there was no intelligence of her for months after; happily ſhe found the way to the Weſt-Indies. The following letter contains ſome diverting particulars of her arrival there.

Dr. Sir, Nevis, Jan. 8, 1769.

Some of his Majeſty's forces are arrived here that were deſigned for your place *to keep you in good order*, the Colonel is a member of parliament; full of expectations of your being a reſty people, but he has been told here, that he will be made ſo happy in Boſton, that he will forget the trouble government had given him, by his jaunt to America to quell a rebellion that never had exiſtence: Whilſt I think of it, I muſt hand you a curious anecdote.---The night this tranſport, that was blown from North-America, turned the point of Nevis, (it being Chriſtmaſs times, and martial law in force) ſome little miſtake happened, and an alarm of five guns was fired from the fort: By the careleſſneſs of the gunner, ſome of the ſhot were not drawn, and one or two whiſtled among the Raven's rigging.---The ſoldiers were muſtered.---Some ſay with bayonets fixt, and "all rebels, both iſland and continent by G-d," was the word.---A boat with an officer, are ſaid to have come on ſhore, to know whether this was *intentionally* againſt a ſhip in his Majeſty's ſervice.---By the return made by the officer, it was found there were no more ſigns of a rebellion there, than ever had appeared at Boſton.

March 14. G------r B-----d's picture has been lately returned to Harvard-College to be *hung* up in the Library: Our American limner, Mr. Copely, by the ſurpriſing art of his pencil, has actually reſtored as *good a heart* as had been taken from it; tho' upon a near and accurate inſpection, it will be found no other than *a falſe one*.---There may it remain long *hanging*, to ſhew poſterity the true picture of the man, who during a weak and w---d Ad---------n, was ſuffered to continue in the S---t of G----m-nt, a ſore ſcourge to the people, until he had happily awakened a whole continent to a thorough ſenſe of their own intereſt, and thereby laid the foundation of American greatneſs.

March 15. Laſt Monday there was a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of this town, for the choice of town officers, &c. when a number of reſpectable gentlemen were appointed committees, "To conſider what was proper to be done relative to the treſpaſſes which have been made by the ſoldiery, on the town's land, and to prevent like treſpaſſes for the future; or what ſteps may be neceſſary for the town to take in addition to what has been already done by the ſelectmen, for vindicating the character of the inhabitants, and obtaining the knowledge of ſuch repreſentations as may have been made to their prejudice.---As alſo of the meaſures that can be taken to check the progreſs of vice and immpralities, now breaking in upon the town like a flood; and of ſome ſuitable methods for employing the poor of the town, whoſe numbers and diſtreſſes are daily encreaſing, by the loſs of its trade and commerce; which committees are to report to the town, at the adjournment of the meeting on Tueſday the 4th of April next.

March 16. Being Thurſday, we are informed orders have been given out to the ſoldiery, that they keep in their barracks from Friday 9 o'clock, until the Lord's day following; and that every man be provided with ſix rounds of powder and ball: The piquet guards were alſo ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to turn out at a minute's warning.---Various are the conjectures of the inhabitants on this occaſion; ſome think it is in order to reſtrain their men from all extravagance upon the morrow, which is Saint Patrick's day, while others are of the mind, that it is in conſequence of ſome reports which have been propagated, that there are to be effigies hung upon the TREE OF LIBERTY, on the Saturday, being the Anniverſary of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and that great diſturbances are then like to take place; it ſeems the G------r would have it thought ſo, or he would not have told his C-----l not long ſince, that he had been informed of ſuch intentions, and that he gave them this advice, that they might conſider before hand the part they had to act, as he ſhould certainly call upon them for their advice and aſſiſtance in caſe it ſhould ſo happen.---We apprehend ſuch reports are only propagated by the cabal to anſwer certain purpoſes of their own, and that the behaviour of the Sons of Liberty on that day will be ſtill, as it ever has been, ſuch as cannot reflect any diſhonour upon themſelves, or in any reſpect tend to create the leaſt diſturbance among us.

March 17. Inſtances of the licentious and outrageous behaviour of the *military conſervators* of the peace ſtill multiply upon us, ſome of which are of ſuch a nature, and have been carried to ſo great lengths, as muſt ſerve fully to evince that a late vote of this town, calling upon the inhabitants to provide themſelves with arms for their defence, was a meaſure as *prudent* as it was *legal*; ſuch violences are always to be apprehended from military troops, when quartered in the body of a populous city; but more eſpecially ſo, when they are led to believe that they *become neceſſary to awe a ſpirit of rebellion*, in ſuppoſed to be exiſting therein. It is a natural right which the people have reſerved to themſelves, confirmed by the Bill of Rights, to keep arms for their own defence; and, as Mr. Blackſtone is to be made uſe of when the functions of [illegible] found inſufficient to reſtrain the violence of [illegible] are however, pleaſed to find that the inhabit[illegible] under every inſult and outrage, received fro[illegible] looking up to the laws of the land for redr[illegible] *fluence* ſhould be powerful enough to *deprive* [illegible] of *this ſecurity*; the people will not be aſ[illegible] *happy conſequences* that may flow therefrom.

March 18. A woman of this town, w[illegible] other evening near the Rope-Walks, [illegible] wounded by a ſoldier; another woman, pa[illegible] ſerved in the ſame brutal manner, and then [illegible] of linen ſhe had under her arm; as was alſo [illegible] into town, from whom they took about forty dolla[illegible] ſtill more daring attempt was made the Monday bef[illegible] When the Poſt-Rider, with the mails for Rhode-Iſland, [illegible] London, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. was aſſaulted on Bo[illegible] neck, juſt after ſun-ſet, as he was ſetting out on his journey, b[illegible] four or five perſons, who appeared dreſſed as officers, one of them took his ſword from his belt, and with the ſmall end in his hand, ſtruck the rider on the head with the hilt, that it forced the ſword out of the ſcabbard, and went to a conſiderable diſtance.----The rider recovering himſelf, informed them that he was on his Majeſty's ſervice, whereupon they all ran off. The rider would have returned to town, but as there had been ſtoppages lately, occaſioned by the bad travelling, he was determined not to be the means of the mail's returning out of ſeaſon, he went on, and at the firſt ſtage had his head bathed, which was conſiderably ſwelled with the blow: He reached New-Port on Wedneſday, from whence he employed another perſon to perform for him the laſt week.

March 19. But while the perſons and properties of the inhabitants, are ſuffering ſuch repeated injuries from the ſoldiery; the C-m--------rs go on, exerciſing their ſeverities againſt the merchants.---A veſſel belonging to this town, juſt returned from the Weſt-Indies, has been ſeized and taken poſſeſſion of by a party of the Revenue Officers; the only pretence therefor, being this; that while the veſſel lay at the Vineyard wind bound, one of the ſeamen took the liberty to diſpoſe of his adventure, which was not more than half a barrel of molaſſes: This information, it is ſaid was obtained through the inſtrumentality of one of their gang, who it ſeems had found me[illegible] [illegible]ence a common ſailor to make this notable diſcovery [illegible] and barrels of molaſſes, which came from [illegible] been ſeized and carried off to the cuſtom[illegible] extraordinary procedure! the captain o[illegible] clared, when he reported this cargo [illegible] he could not aſcertain the exact quan[illegible] [illegible] bury, as the mate's and ſeamen's [illegible] n to him, and therefore requeſted that [illegible] he de-ſired a poſt-entry, thoſe adventur[illegible] [illegible]ken out of the veſſel, but only hoiſted [illegible], where they were to have remained u[illegible] [illegible] the pro-poſed entry, had they not [illegible], as above recited.

March 20. Saturday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, the ſa[illegible] noticed as has been uſual. The Britiſh flag was diſplaye[illegible] Liberty Tree, and at noon a number of gentlemen met [illegible] the ſame, where a number of loyal toaſts [illegible], and the greateſt order and decorum obſerved by the [illegible].

The confinement of the ſoldiery to their barracks upon Saturday, together with a wicked report, which was ſpread among them by our enemies, that the SONS OF LIBERTY had intended to expoſe the effigy of St. Patrick, upon the Tree of Liberty, on ſaid day, ſo provoked our military, that numbers of the three companies, quartered at Murray's ſugar-houſe, determined to ſally forth that night, and cut down the Tree of Liberty; accordingly, juſt before 11 o'clock the ſignal was given by firing a gun, as was intended, over the guard-houſe, when by careleſſneſs they fired a brace of balls through the ſame, but happily hurt no one; immediately thereupon every man was out with his arms complete; and alſo axes and ſaws, to demoliſh the Tree of Liberty; one ſoldier in his freak, fired a ball from one room to another, and ſhot the tail of a ſerjeant's ſhirt off, but did no other damage: The officers were immediately alarmed, and by their intreaties and promiſe of pardon, the ſoldiery returned to their barracks, and remained quiet through the night.

March 21. We are adviſed from Providence, that on the 18th of March, a day auſpicious to AMERICAN FREEDOM, early in the morning a paper appeared on Liberty Tree, and another in the moſt public part of the town, of the following contents:

To the SONS of LIBERTY.

DEARLY BELOVED,

REVOLVING time hath brought about another anniverſary of the repeal of the odious ſtamp act---an act framed to diveſt us of our Liberties, and to bring us to Slavery, Poverty and Miſery. The reſolute ſtand made by the Sons of Liberty againſt the deteſtable policy, had more effect in bringing on the repeal, than any conviction in the P-rl--m--t of G----t---n of the injuſtice and iniquity of the Act.---It was repealed from principles of convenience to O-d-r------d; and accompanied with a declaration of their right to tax us. And ſince the ſame

------: have paſſed acts, which, if obeyed in the colonies, will be equally fatal.--Although the people of G---t-B-----n be only fellow-ſubjects, they have (of late) aſſumed a power to compel us to buy at their market ſuch things as we want, of European produce and manufacture; and at the ſame time have taxed many of the articles, for the expreſs purpoſe of a revenue; and, for the collection of the duties, have ſent fleets, armies, commiſſioners, guarda coſtas, judges of admiralty, and a hoſt of petty officers, whoſe inſolence and rapacity are become intolerable.----Our cities are garriſoned----the peace and order which heretofore dignified our ſtreets, are exchanged for the horrid blaſphemies and outrages of ſoldiers.---Our trade is obſtructed---Our veſſels and cargoes, the effects of induſtry, violently ſeized; and, in a word, every ſpecies of injuſtice that a wicked and debauched miniſtry could invent, is now practiſed againſt the moſt ſober, induſtrious and loyal people, that ever lived in ſociety.----The joint ſupplications of all the colonies have been rejected, and letters and mandates, in terms of the higheſt affront and indignity, have been tranſmitted from little and inſignificant ſervants of the crown, to his Majeſty's grand and auguſt ſovereignties in America.

Theſe things being ſo, it becomes us, my brethren to walk worthy of our vocation---to uſe every lawful mean, to fruſtrate the wicked deſigns of our enemies at home and abroad---and to unite againſt the evil and pernicious machinations of thoſe who would deſtroy us. I judge that nothing can have a better tendency to this grand end than encouraging our own manufactures, and a total diſuſe of foreign ſuperfluities.

When I conſider the corruption of G---t-B-----n, their load of debt---their inteſtine diviſions, tumults and riots---their ſcarcity of proviſions, and the contempt in which they are held by the nations about them; and when I conſider, on the other hand, the ſtate of the American colonies, with regard to the various climates, ſoils, produce, rapid population, joined to the virtue of the inhabitants, I cannot but think that the conduct of O--d-E---d towards us, may be permitted by divine wiſdom and ordained by the unſearchable Providence of the Almighty, for haſtening a period dreadful to G----t-B-----n.

Providence, *March* 18, 1769. A SON of LIBERTY.

The above, among other articles of a like tenor, have been inſerted in this Journal, with an honeſt intention, to convey to the people of Britain, the unhappy, though powerful tendency of the late meaſures, reſpecting America, to alienate our affections and excite ſuch reſentments, as muſt be productive of the moſt unhappy conſequences to Great-Britain; conſequences which we are ſurpriſed that the weakeſt ſtates-man and moſt ſhort ſighted politician, ſhould not have fully apprehended.

March 22. Governor Bernard, has publiſhed a Proclamation, for a general Faſt to be kept the 6th of April next.---It has been obſerved, that in all the proclamations of his predeceſſors on ſuch occaſion, they never once omitted, the following ſupplicatory article, viz. "That God would be graciouſly pleaſed to continue to us, the enjoyment of all our invaluable privileges, of a civil and religious nature." but that our preſent Governor has not once inſerted ſuch a clauſe.----We are not at a loſs however, to account for ſaid omiſſion.----This gentleman had not been long among us, before he diſcovered a *diſlike* to our conſtitution, and a *diſpoſition* to get the ſame *new modeled*, as ſoon as an opportunity preſented, this accounts for all his conduct, relative to the ſtamp-act, at which time his ſpeeches and letters, as well as his converſation clearly diſcovered, that he was making the moſt daring attempts to effect his deteſtable purpoſes; may the people of this province, unite in their ſupplications on the approaching Faſt, that thoſe ineſtimable privileges may ſtill be preſerved, and tranſmitted *inviolate* to the lateſt poſterity.

March 23. We have before mentioned the ſpirited reſolves, which had paſſed the aſſembly of North-Carolina, they carry in themſelves, the beſt compliment to the good ſenſe and patriotiſm of thoſe worthy members.

[*Here is inſerted the Letter from the Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly of North-Carolina, for which ſee this Paper, No. 176.*]

The above letter completes the anſwers to our circular letter.---The colonies no longer diſconnected, form one body; a common ſenſation poſſeſſes the whole, the circulation is complete; and the vital fluid returns from whence it ſet out.---If this circulation is kept up, its conſtitution will be firm and durable.-----

March 24. Not long ſince, there was a promiſe given in Meſſrs. Fleet's paper, by a perſon unknown, of a *full* anſwer to the Farmer, in a Series of Letters; it was never imagined that this promiſe could be fulfilled: though it excited ſome expectation.---At length the mountain brings forth,---and there appears in the Evening-Poſt, as ſtrange, awkward, uncouth a figure of a writer, as ever thruſt himſelf into public view; without any traces of parts or education, reaſon or humour, ſtrength or fancy, taſte or even grammar! He oppoſes himſelf to a writer poſſeſſed of all! The expectation he had raiſed, was ſoon changed into ridicule, and the public laugh at this *miſhapen object*, whoſe *malignity* againſt the Rights of America, fully juſtifies what might otherwiſe appear an *inhuman* diverſion. This perſon however, has thought himſelf qualified, (and perhaps for once he has thought right) to make a Panegyric, upon one of the principal authors of the troubles of America, and the perplexities of Britain. No one can doubt, that like other late proſtitutes, he writes for a large fee, and if it ſhould bear any proportion to the public *ſcorn*, which falls to his own ſhare, and that of the cauſe in which he is engaged; it muſt be a *large* one indeed.

March 25. A Number of Reſolves, ſaid to be the Reſolves of the H----e of L----ds reſpecting American affairs have made their appearance in all our News-Papers.

The Reſolves, lately publiſhed in our Papers as the Lords, it is ſaid were introduced into the Houſe by L---- H------h, and ſeconded by the D. of B-----d, but were oppoſed, among others by the Duke of R------d and Lord Sh--ne. Lord Sh--ne ſaid he had his ſentiments of American affairs, which he reſerved to the time when thoſe affairs would come before the houſe in a more important view. The Duke of R------d ſpoke ſtrongly againſt the Reſolves, and appealed to their L------ps whether it was equitable, or could tend to the honour of that auguſt body, or give to the Americans at this critical ſeaſon, an advantageous and reſpectful idea of the Britiſh government, to decide upon ſuch important queſtions, when the accounts that lay before them, were all from one ſide, and whole realms were to be condemned unheard; without being allowed any opportunity of refuting or alleviating the charges laid againſt them, or even knowing what thoſe charges were.---This weighty objection, it ſeems, did not prevent the paſſing the Reſolves; though we cannot find that any Lord offered any ſatisfactory reply to it, from the principles of reaſon and equity, or the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, ſo favourable to the ſubject, and mild to the accuſed.

The M------y greatly wanted, and no doubt ſtrenuouſly exerted themſelves, to procure a S--h at the opening of Parliament, and ſuch reſolutions from both houſes, as might prove a ſanction to their own impolitic and violent meaſures reſpecting America. To whoſe miſrepreſentations, theſe ruinous meaſures to both countries are principally owing, no one is at a loſs to determine. A dark cabal here, have left no means unemployed, to beguile the leading men in the Britiſh government, into theſe meaſures, and to create a pretence, a very falſe one indeed, for enforcing them by a military power. A------n is fallen into a ſnare; and aſhamed to confeſs its own weakneſs; and not knowing how to make an honourable retreat, fly to P------t for protection. It is certain that among ſixty papers, laid before the Lords, which are ſaid to come before the Commons, more than thirty are letters from G------t B------d to the Secretary of ſtate.

Some many, as are of opinion, that theſe reſolutions, as we have ſeen no copy publiſhed by authority, muſt be ſpurious, for they cannot ſuppoſe that a majority of the houſe of L--ds would ever ſo ſeverely condemn the circular letter of the Maſſachuſetts houſe of aſſembly, which implies nothing but a right in Britiſh ſubjects to unite in humble ſupplications to the throne. Good God! If this is denied us, this laſt refuge of the miſerable, what have we left!

It is alſo deemed highly improbable that any one ſhould dare, ſo far to impoſe upon ſuch an auguſt aſſembly, as to lead them to call the letter of the ſelectmen to the ſeveral towns, a *precept*, when it aſſumed no ſhadow of authority; and to condemn a large number of as loyal ſubjects as any in the Britiſh empire, for meeting together to recognize and ſtrengthen the authority of government, to petition their Sovereign under their grievances, and to promote order and a good temper among their fellow ſubjects; towards all which ſalutary purpoſes their meeting was known to have a happy influence at a very critical ſeaſon. Whatever grounds there may, or may not be for ſuppoſitions, we are told by our friends on the other ſide the water, that ſome of the Reſolves of the Lords will meet with oppoſition in the houſe of Commons. But even the copy of them that has appeared here is far from being pleaſing to the cabal! They ſuppoſe that all the reſolutions, except the laſt, are deſigned to lie in the Journals, and have all their effect there; they find nothing ſaid of diſfranchiſing the town of Boſton, of annulling the conſtitutional aſſemblies of the ſeveral towns, of vacating provincial charters, and appointing the council of the Maſſachuſetts by the King, &c. ------This is the game at which they have played, and in which they are greatly diſappointed.

The laſt Reſolve, which all the foregoing were deſigned to introduce, perplexes and chagrins them: There is a formal addreſs of the Lords, beſeeching the King to require the governor of the Maſſachuſetts to do, what is not only his indiſpenſable duty, but that of every good ſubject. According to this Reſolve, it ſeems their Lordſhips, with all the artful and aggravated accounts of G. B. before them, cannot as yet find any ſatisfactory evidence of treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon.---They appear to have expected this, but *the proof fails*. They therefore ſupplicate his Majeſty to require Governor Bernard to make *further* enquiry---This is particularly diſtreſſing to the *cabal*: Their whole force now lies before Parliament, and ſo far are they from being able to make any addition to it, that plain and indiſputable facts, if attended to, muſt invalidate what they have already offered.---When we reflect upon the treatment America in general, and this province in particular has received, and trace the methods by which the great have been abuſed, and the *whole Empire ſhaken*.---What boſom burns not in its country's cauſe?

March 26. The new commiſſion, conſtituting Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge of Admiralty, &c. was read in *open* court of Admiralty, and upon a motion made by the King's advocate, the proſecutions which have for many months paſt been carrying on againſt John Hancock, Eſq; and other gentlemen of this town were dropt.---We cannot help remarking at preſent, that one of the witneſſes ſummoned on the part of the crown in theſe vexatious proſecutions, ſtands preſented by the grand jury of the county for perjury, in this very inſtance; but we ſhall defer a full narration of the infamous ſteps taken by the C----n------rs without the leaſt ſhadow of proof, to harraſs, and if poſſible, to ruin the fortunes, as well as reputations, of gentlemen of the moſt diſtinguiſhed and unblemiſhed character; until we ſhall have leiſure to make it the particular object of our attention.

March 27. The Grand Jury for the county of Suffolk, broke up laſt week, having ſat a longer time than uſual: Among other bills found by the ſaid jury are one againſt Capt. *J-----n W------n*, for ſtirring up, exciting, and encouraging the Negro ſlaves in Boſton to a conſpiracy againſt their maſters; one againſt Lieut. M-----, of the 14th regiment, quartered in this town, and a number of ſoldiers, for forcebly breaking open and entering the dwelling-houſe of Mr. John Hemmingway in the night, with deſign to revenge the murder of a favourite dog; another againſt a number of ſoldiers, for way-laying, aſſaulting, and ſmitting, ſome inhabitants of the town in the night,---another againſt a number of ſoldiers, for aſſaulting with drawn cutliſſes and bayonets; ſmitting and wounding, John Ruddock, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, when ſuppreſſing a riot at the north part of the town, late at night, in which they were actors; and another bill againſt one Joſeph Muzzele for perjury in the caſe between the King and John Hancock, Eſq; lately depending in the court of vice admiralty---Mr. Att-----y then laid before the jury, a recognizance of one S------s B------r of Connecticut, to anſwer at the court of aſſize, to the charge of enticing ſoldiers to deſert from the regiments quartered among us, but there not being any kind of proof produced to ſupport ſaid charge, no bill was found againſt him.----What treatment the bills referred to, will meet with when laid before the C----t, a little time muſt determine.---If the dignity of a B---ch of J---s, and the peace and ſecurity of the ſubject, are to be ſacrificed to the perverſe will and evil intentions of a G------r and C------rs, the province is then, in a pitiable caſe indeed.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

By Captain Braſher from Port au Prince we have confirmed accounts of great diſturbances on the iſland of Hiſpaniola, on which occaſion many of the planters there have been taken up and hanged without judge or jury.---The real ground of the quarrel ſeems not to be well known, but it is ſaid to be occaſioned by the General Prince de Rohan's orders for every inhabitant to be trained up to the uſe of arms, and to be muſtered once a month; which the planters refuſing to obey, military executions enſued, from whence ſprung inſurrections that have ended in the death of many of the inhabitants.---It is generally thought to have ſome other foundation than this; for it is a known proverb, that when a dog is to be beat, it is eaſy finding a ſtick.---Bleſſed effects of an arbitrary government.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

Saturday laſt the tranſit of Venus was obſerved by the Rev. Mr. Ewing, Joſeph Shippen, Eſq; Dr. Williamſon, and Thomas Prior, the committee appointed by the Philoſophical Society, in a commodious building, erected at the expence of the province, in the State-Houſe yard. The external contact of Venus with the Sun, we hear, was nearly 2 hours, 11 minutes, and 27 ſeconds. The internal contact, 2 hours, 29 minutes, 13 ſeconds, mean time. The time given within a few ſeconds.---As the weather was very favourable, we flatter ourſelves the obſervations will be very ſatisfactory to the curious, which we ſhall communicate the firſt opportunity.

ANNAPOLIS, (*in Maryland*) May 25.

We have undoubted advice, that Lord Botetourt has engaged a veſſel to ſail immediately for England, in conſequence of the meaſures taken by the Aſſembly of Virginia.

Tueſday the 20th of June next is appointed for a meeting here of Gentlemen from the ſeveral counties, to conſider of reſolutions againſt the future importation of goods; and each county in the province is entreated to ſend four of its inhabitants, by which it is hoped an agreement may be formed on mutual confidence, and with entire unanimity.

Charles-Town, July 7, 1769.

Mr. PRINTER,

THE Writer of an Addreſs to the Planters, &c. publiſhed in Mr. TIMOTHY's Gazette of the 22d of laſt Month, accuſes us of having treated the Letter from the Committee of Merchants at Boſton with "ſilent Contempt," and has alſo taken uncommon Pains to miſrepreſent us to our Fellow-Subjects: How juſtly will ſoon appear.

The Boſton Letter arrived here ſometime in September, 1768, when there exiſted a Committee of Merchants, to which, though appointed for a particular Purpoſe, it might with Propriety have been communicated. By them it would have been circulated through the whole Body, and their Senſe taken on the Meaſures propoſed in it. Had this been done, and the Merchants refuſed to come into any Reſolutions reſpecting the Non-importation of Dry Goods for a certain Time, they would juſtly have deſerved the Aſperſions thrown on them. The Fact however was, that not a fifth Part of the People in Trade had an Opportunity of ſeeing the Letter, nor was a Meeting of them for that Purpoſe ever propoſed or even mentioned.

The Writer has made a Diſtinction, which, at this Criſis particularly, ſhould have been avoided. "The greateſt Part of us," in his Idea, "are Strangers, many of but few Years ſtanding in the "Province, who have never ſhewn, or attempted to ſhew, any "Thing but an altogether confined Regard to ourſelves and our "own private Intereſts." We defy him to prove the latter of his Aſſertion; as to the former, we think it of little Conſequence whether we were born on this or the other Side of the Atlantic. Had he been diſpoſed to give himſelf Time for Recollection, he might have called to Mind ſeveral Inſtances of our foregoing private Advantage, and of ſacrificing that and our Safety in ſome Degree for the general Good. He has, it ſeems, forgot that the Merchants alone, when an Attempt was made to oblige Maſters of Coaſting Veſſels to have them regiſtered and take out Permits from the Cuſtom-houſe before their Departure, and to report their Cargoes at their Return, boldly ſtood forth, and, at an enormous Expence, ſolely defrayed by themſelves, defeated a Plan that would have ſubjected the Planting Intereſt to inconceivable Hardſhips. He forgets too, that to the Merchants alone is owing the Export of ſo great a Part of the Rice on Commiſſion, by which Means the Price has been ſupported, to the great Emolument of the Land-holder.

The being taxed or having Duties impoſed on us by a Body in which we are not repreſented, is the Foundation of the Diſpute between Great-Britain and America. We allow the latter to have juſt Cauſe of Complaint; have not then the Body of Merchants equal Reaſon to complain, when an Attempt is made that ſtrikes at the Welfare of each Individual? SIGN OR DIE was the Motto on a late extraordinary Occaſion! SIGN OR BE RUINED is the Motto now! The Motive for the firſt was noble and worthy of free Men: The laſt can ſpring from nothing but a Spirit of Tyranny. It is an unjuſt Attempt of one Part of the Community, whoſe particular Wants are already ſupplied, to throw a Burthen on the reſt more grievous than ever was conceived by the moſt arbitrary Miniſter, of the moſt deſpotic King.

If an Hardſhip muſt be borne for the general Good, each Individual ſhould be conſulted, and ſuch a Plan adopted, as would make the Burthen equal. By the Engagements lately entered into, a Plan of Oeconomy is formed that muſt neceſſarily encreaſe the Land-holders Eſtates; ſuch Articles as they and the Mechanicks indiſpenſably want are allowed to be imported: Thus two Parts of the Community are provided for, while the third is ſubject to infinite Hardſhips and Diſtreſs. Among many Inſtances that might be mentioned we ſhall only take notice, that the Articles for Mourning, of which it is well known there are always conſiderable Quantities in the Store of each Importer, it has been agreed ſhall not be uſed from and after the 28th of laſt Month. On whom then will the Burthen of theſe Regulations fall? Why, on the Merchants, and on them only: A Body as firmly attached to the true Intereſts of this Province, as any Set of Men in it whatever.

Thus much we judged it neceſſary to lay before the Public in our Vindication for not ſigning an Agreement ſo injudiciouſly formed and ſo haſtily concluded. As to the anonymous Writer, we would by no Means have him imagine that it is addreſſed to him. We regard with equal Indifference his Cenſure or Approbation, and ſhall not give ourſelves the Trouble to take notice of any future Addreſſes from him in which we may be mentioned.

We are your humble Servants,

THE MERCHANTS OF CHARLES-TOWN.

Mr. CROUCH,

IT is the Deſire of a Lady in CHARLES-TOWN, that you would give the under-written Toaſt a Place in your next Gazette.

SUCCESS TO THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR LIBERTY,---AND PERPETUAL LIBERTY TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARLES-TOWN, July 11.

ON the 16th day of May laſt the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia paſſed the following Reſolves, viz.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That the ſole right of impoſing taxes on the inhabitants of this his Majeſty's colony and dominion of Virginia, is now, and ever hath been, legally and conſtitutionally veſted in the Houſe of Burgeſſes, lawfully convened, according to the ancient and eſtabliſhed practice, with the conſent of the Council, and of his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, or his Governor for the time being.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That it is the undoubted privilege of the inhabitants of this colony to petition their Sovereign for redreſs of grievances; and that it is lawful and expedient to procure the concurrence of his Majeſty's other colonies, in dutiful addreſſes, praying the Royal interpoſition in favour of the violated rights of America.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That all trials for treaſon, miſpriſon of treaſon, or for any felony or crime whatſoever, committed and done in this his Majeſty's ſaid colony and dominion, by any perſon or perſons reſiding therein, ought of right to be had, and conducted in and before his Majeſty's courts held within his ſaid colony, according to the fixed and known courſe of proceeding; and that the ſeizing any perſon or perſons reſiding in this colony, ſuſpected of any crime whatſoever, committed therein, and ſending ſuch perſon or perſons to places beyond the ſea to be tried, is highly derogatory of the rights of Britiſh ſubjects, as thereby the ineſtimable privilege of being tried by a jury from the vicinage, as well as the liberty of ſummoning and producing witneſſes on ſuch trial, will be taken away from the party accuſed.

Reſolved, nemine contradicente, That an humble, dutiful, and loyal addreſs, be preſented to his Majeſty, to aſſure him of our inviolable attachment to his ſacred perſon and government; and to beſeech his Royal interpoſition, as the father of all his people, however remote from the ſeat of his empire, to quiet the minds of his loyal ſubjects of this colony, and to avert from them thoſe dangers and miſeries which will enſue, from the ſeizing and carrying beyond ſea any perſon reſiding in America, ſuſpected of any crime whatſoever, to be tried in any other manner than by the ancient and long eſtabliſhed courſe of proceeding.

Ordered, That the Speaker of the Houſe do tranſmit without delay, to the Speakers of the ſeveral Houſes of Aſſembly on this continent, a copy of the reſolutions now agreed to by this Houſe, requeſting their concurrence therein.

The day after paſſing the above reſolves, at 12 o'clock, His Excellency Lord Botetourt went to the Capitol, and having commanded the immediate attendance of the Houſe of Burgeſſes in the Council chamber, they inſtantly obeyed, and he ſpoke to them as follows:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I HAVE heard of your reſolves, and augur ill of their Effects. You have made it my duty to diſſolve you, and you are diſſolved accordingly.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES-GREVILLE MONTAGU, Governor in Chief of this Province, has taken his Paſſage in the Ship Beaufain, Capt. Daniel Curling, and will embark for England, with his Family, the latter End of this Week, or the Beginning of next, when the Government will devolve a fourth Time to the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

Laſt Tueſday ſailed from this Port, on her firſt Voyage, the Temporary Packet-Boat Betſey, commanded by Captain Arthur Clark, which is engaged to ſail between this Town, Jamaica, Penſacola, and back again.

We learn that the Honourable Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, on Wedneſday laſt, unanimouſly reſolved to diſagree to the Petition propoſed by the Agents; and have ordered that Mr. PITT's Statue, cutting by Mr. WILTON, of London, be ſent out as ſoon as finiſhed.

DIED.] Mr. George Matthews, aged 51, a Native of this Province.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.

June		From
9th.	Sloop Sea-Flower, William Tatem,	St. Chriſtophers
July 1ſt.	Sloop Little-Betſey, D. Newton,	New-Providence
	Sloop Duke of Lancaſter, David Lamb,	St. Chriſtophers
3d.	Schooner Charming-Betſey, G. A. Young,	St. Auguſtine
	Ship St. Helena, George Arthar,	Briſtol
	Ship Avon, Alexander Urquhart,	Falmouth
8th.	Sloop Ruth, Edward King,	Antigua
	Schooner Expedition, John Doran,	St. Auguſtine
10th.	Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
	Schooner Molly, James Smith,	North-Carolina

ENTRIES OUTWARD.

June		For
19th.	Ship St. John, John Cliſton,	Liverpool
July 3d.	Ship St. Helena, George Arthar,	Briſtol
	Brig Proſper, Henry Thompſon,	Jamaica
	Ship Beaufain, Daniel Curling,	London
5th.	Ship Nancy, George Jordan,	London
6th.	Ship Avon, Alexander Urquhart,	Leith
10th.	Ship Edgar, Henry Madden,	Liverpool

CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.

June		For
18th.	Ship Jenny, Richard Webſter,	Liverpool
19th.	Sloop Sally, Joſeph Blewer,	Philadelphia
	Sloop Eleuthera-Packet, Milner Tucker,	New-Providence
July. 1ſt.	Snow Lilly, John Scrogham,	Liverpool
	Brig Smyth, John Moncrieff,	Jamaica
	Schooner Sally, John Mills,	Georgia
3d.	Schooner Broton-Iſland Packet, P. Bachop,	St. Auguſtine
	Ship King-George, William Graham,	Newfoundland
	Ship Champion, David Chew,	Cowes
	Schooner King of Pruſſia, John Minott,	Bermuda
7th.	Sloop Charles-Town, John Leaycraft,	Dominico

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Aſſembly for the better regulating Taverns and Punch-Houſes,

ON Monday the 7th of Auguſt next, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be holden at the Houſe of Mr. Robert Dillon in Broad-ſtreet, a Board of Juſtices aſſigned to keep the Peace in Berkley County, in order to ſign Certificates for Licences (to all ſuch Perſons as ſhall be approved of) to ſell and retail all Sorts of ſtrong Liquors; as alſo to keep Billiard Tables. Therefore all Perſons inclinable to take out Licences, according to ſaid Act, are deſired to give in their Names before the ſaid Day to the Subſcriber, at his Houſe up the Path.

July 6, 1769. ROBERT RAWLINS, Clerk.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,

Having removed from his ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet, to the large ſtore in Broad-ſtreet, formerly poſſeſſed by Mr. *Thomas Adam*, acquaints his friends, that he

Has imported in the Nancy, Capt. Jordan, from LONDON, *and the laſt veſſels from* BRISTOL,

A BROWN and white oznabrugs, Iriſh linens, Scots hollands, white and brown ſheetings, quadruple Sileſias, 3-4 and 7-8 garlix, dowlas, crocus, Heſſens and ravens duck, Ruſſia diaper, huckaback, 6 4, 7-4 and 8-4 diaper, damaſk and diaper table cloths, tea towels and table napkins, a large aſſortment of check handkerchiefs, 10, 11 nail, 3-4 and 7-8 Manchester checks and ſtripes, Turkey ſtripes, ſtriped holland, furniture check, Ruſſia drabs, printed linen handkerchiefs, printed and copper-plate linens and cottons, humhums, white India chints, jackenets and 6-4 book muſlins, needle work lawn aprons, India chints counterpanes, bed curtains, clear and long lawns, cambricks, India nankeens, figured ſatins, modes and farſnets, black and white cotton jeans and cantons, drawboy and dimity, ſuperfine cotton counterpanes quilted, barley corn, diaper, Dutch cord, ſuperfine India cotton jean for ladies riding dreſſes, bohea, green and hyſon teas, Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, rubbers for tables, bunts, bed patterns, mozeens, damaſcus and ginghams, felt, beaver and caſtor hats, white, green and blue plains, ſilk and thread pavillion gauze, wool and baked hair matreſſes, men and womens leather and gallimanco ſhoes, cambletees, men, women and boys hoſiery, 3, 4 and 6 thread ſilk and worſted breeches pieces, black webb for breeches, black, white and figured ſilk hoſe, chipt hats, red and green ſilk umbrelloes, men and womens gloves, threads, velvet, maſks, fans, ſilk laces, ſhirt thread buttons, starch, hair powder, pins and needles, hat crape, cut and dry tobacco, rappee and plain ſnuff, India ſhades, wine glaſſes, quart decanters, tumblers, ſhow glaſſes, waſh hand baſons, ſalt and muſtard pots, black and gilt trunks in neſts, braſs and box caſtors, copper tea kettles and coffee pots, Indian corn and coffee mills, deſk furniture, braſs and black padlocks, gridirons, wool and cotton cards, broad hoes, chaffing diſhes, ſhoe and knee ſtone buckles, ſtone ſleeve buttons, with a variety of ſtationary, cutlery and haberdaſhery goods.

Whoever favours him with their orders may depend on his attention to execute them punctually.

☞ He takes produce in barter.

BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt, a few Hogſheads of Northward RUM, TRAIN OIL by the Barrel, to be ſold cheap, by DAVID STODDARD.

For LONDON,

(To ſail the 20th Inſtant)

The Ship NANCY,

GEORGE JORDAN, Maſter.

HAS excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers.——For Freight (*on very low Terms*) or Paſſage, agree with

BREWTON, DOYLEY, & BREWTON.

REBECCA WRIGHT,

In KING-STREET,

Has imported in the laſt veſſels from LONDON,

A genteel Aſſortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Among which are,

FLOWERED and ſtriped dreſs gauſe, Cypreſs and muſlin ditto, ell-wide ſtriped muſlin, flowered and ſtripe bordered gauſe handkerchiefs, lawn ditto, French and kid gloves and mitts, the neweſt faſhion fans, Italian pompoons and breaſt flowers, ſilver and Madera flowers, white cat gut, a variety of broad and narrow blond lace, broad and narrow new faſhioned Venetian pad ribbons, black and white cap feathers, black ditto for ladies hats, fine chipt hats for covering, black, white, and blue flowered ſatins, plain peelings, ſpotted mode, Engliſh perſians of all colours, mock garnet and pearl necklaces and ear-rings, French necklaces, black ditto, black lace, new faſhion trimming, black ſnail, new faſhion hats, cloaks, and bonnets, jockey caps, a few ſuits of blond lace, ſkelleton and ſkain wire.

N. B. Sacks and ſlips made in the genteeleſt manner.

FOUND laſt Night, between the New-Gates and Charles-Town, by one of my Negroes, a SILVER WATCH. The Proprietor of which, on proving his Property, may have it again, by applying to

July 10, 1769. DANIEL CANNON.

LOST on the 9th of July Inſtant, between Mr. John Prue's Plantation, (five Miles up the Path) and Mr. Felix Long's Corner in King-ſtreet, a SILVER WATCH and CHAIN, with a valuable STONE SEAL, the Maker's Name *P. Williams*, London, No. 767. Whoever delivers them to the Printer hereof, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward.

If offered for Sale, it is deſired the ſame may be ſtopt and delivered to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE hundred acres of LAND, ſituated in Purryſburgh townſhip, butting and bounding to the north on David Coolver's land, to the weſt on Lodowick Reel and Francis Favie's land, to the ſouth on Jean Rodolph Netman's land, and to the eaſt on land not laid out, granted March 17, 1735.

Four hundred acres of land, alſo in Purryſburgh townſhip, butting and bounding to the eaſt on vacant land, and lands of Huget Puſh, Salvation Zouberbuhler, and Anne-Maria Edgner, to the weſt on lands of Captain Frederick Holzendorlph, Salvation Zouberbuhler, Daniel Pillats, Jeremiah Valliteen, Abraham Jendra, Huget Puſh, and Gideon Mallet, granted April 12, 1739.

The above lands are exceeding good for rice, corn, or indico, and very near landings.

Alſo half an acre of land, in the town of Purryſburgh, No. L. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN BLOTT, in Charles-Town, or WILLIAM WAYNE, up the Path.

TO BE SOLD on Thurſday the 13th inſtant, at the uſual place in Charles-Town,

A HOUSE and LOT in King-ſtreet, containing about 53 feet in front, and 300 in depth.

A tract of land, containing 30 acres, on Ashley river, and five miles from Charles-Town, known by the name of Long-Point.

Alſo a traſt in St. Paul's pariſh, Cain-Acre, containing 334 acres of land, ſuitable for rice, corn, or indico, five miles from a landing, and 35 from Charles-Town.

The above mentioned lands are very well known, ſo require little recommendation. One half of the monies will be credited till the firſt of January, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity; the condition of the other half will be made known at the day of ſale. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee my rights, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or to Mrs. Chriſtie, who will be in town from Wedneſday to Thurſday evening, and in her abſence to the printer.

JAMES CHRISTIE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby forbids the ſale of the houſe and lot in King-ſtreet, advertiſed by Mr. James Chriſtie, to be ſold the 13th of July, 1769, as his daughter *Beulah Fitch*, is entituled to the one half of ſaid houſe and lot, by virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Roſe, deceaſed.

JAMES FITCH.

TO BE SOLD,

A Young likely NEGRO WENCH, with her young Child, ſhe can cook, waſh, and iron. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A DINING ROOM and BED CHAMBER, on the Bay, *furniſhed.* Enquire of the Printer.

N. B. No Children or Boarders in the ſaid Houſe.

TO BE LET, and may be entered on immediately, between Church-ſtreet and the Bay,

TWO good PARLOURS, and a large dry Cellar, with other Conveniences, if wanting.—Likewiſe two AIRY ROOMS to let for ſingle gentlemen. For Particulars, enquire of the Printer.

WE hear a paſſage has been opened lately over Savannah River, which will greatly facilitate the communication between the two provinces. The proprietor keeps a white perſon with boat and hands on the ſpot, for the accommodation of thoſe, who by their ſubſcription and otherwiſe have forwarded this undertaking, and any perſon may paſs with much leſs trouble and expence then hath been uſual hitherto.

The road is cleared off and takes out of the public road to the right, about three miles from Purryſburgh, diſtance from the landing about two miles, it croſſes an iſland called Middleſex-iſland, and comes into the main road from Ebenezer to Savannah, about twenty-two miles from the laſt place. The landing is ſuppoſed to be about twenty-four miles diſtant from town, and from the landing on Carolina ſide it is nearer to Charles-Town than from Purryſburgh.—This place will be paſſable at all weathers, and it is imagined in the higheſt as well as loweſt ſtate of Savannah River.

Thoſe that are willing to aſſiſt in promoting a work of ſuch general utility, may ſubſcribe at Mr. JAMES FISHER's, and receive tickets from him, on payment of their ſubſcriptions.

A bridge is intended to be built over a ſmall creek immediately, though perſons may paſs with ſafety even now.

TO BE SOLD at public outcry, at the houſe of Mr. John Allwood, in Queen-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. Daniel Cannon's, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, if a fair day, if not, the next fair day after,

A Family of NEGROES, conſiſting of a good boatman, his wife, big with child, and three fine grown children; alſo the following articles, viz. rum, molaſſes, a canoe, ſeveral pieces of white and check linens, and ſundry other ſtore goods, too tedious to mention, being part of the eſtate of Mr. Chriſtopher Simpſon, deceaſed, by

ALEXANDER BURN.

☞ It is deſired all perſons who have any demands on the ſaid eſtate will give in their accounts properly atteſted, and that thoſe who are indebted thereto will pay of their debts reſpectively on or before the firſt of September next, to

July 10, 1769. ROBERT RAWLINS, Executor.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

BARNARD DE YOUNG, of the province aforeſaid, who is in cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, upon *Meſne Proceſs*, at the ſuit of *James Coachman*, having petitioned the honourable the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of inſolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid *James Coachman*, and all others to whom the ſaid petitioner is anywiſe indebted, be, and they are hereby ſummoned and have notice, to appear at the uſual place of Judicature, at the firſt ſitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three months after the publication hereof, to ſhew cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid petitioner ſhould not have the prayer of his petition granted. D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, July 10, 1769.

ALL perſons who have any demands by bond, note, or book-debt, on the ſubſcriber, are deſired to bring in their accounts to Mr. *John Keſſon* in King-ſtreet, by the laſt day of this month, as there is an abſolute neceſſity of ſetling my affairs. JAMES ANDREWS.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 12th of June laſt, a negro fellow named LONDON, this country born, about 20 years of age, and five feet high; had on when he went away a blue lapelled coat and leather breeches. Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid fellow to Mr. *Francis Gottier*, in Charles-Town, or to me at St. James's, Santee, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

ELIZABETH MARY DE LIESSELINE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby forewarned not to harbour or carry the ſaid fellow off the province.

SUPPOSE to be ſtolen on the 28th of June, 1769, a NEGRO BOY, named SAM, about four feet ten inches high, very black, formerly the property of Peter Sanders, of Charles-Town, ſaddler, by one *Philip Purſell*, formerly the property of Captain Thomas Buckle, but now the property of Robert Egleſton of St. Auguſtine, and *Michael Flannagan*, the property of Henry Cunningham, Eſq. FOURTEEN POUNDS reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver the above negro to the warden of the work-houſe in Charles-Town, or to me at St. Auguſtine.

PAUL ROSSETER.

☞ He is remarkably well known to the gentlemen that come to St. Auguſtine.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Charles-Town green, two horſes, viz.

A black horſe, about 14 hands high, ſeven or eight years old, well made, has a big belly, half his mane trimed and half hanging, a ſhort thick tail ſquare cut, has no brands, a natural pacer.

A ſmall dark bay horſe, about 12 or 13 hands high, well made, 6 or 7 years old, both his hind feet white, his mane trimed in a bow but grown long, branded with a ſwivel ſtirrup ⏀ on the buttock, a natural pacer.

Whoever delivers the ſaid horſes to me in Charles-Town ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward.

April 15, 1769. JOHN WOOD.

A Bay horſe, about 12 and an half hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder S A, and on the mounting buttock W E, with a broom tail, and has a few white hairs in his forehead.

A brown bay horſe, about 13 and an half hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder M S, and has a blaze in his forehead.

The owners of the above ſtrays muſt prove their property before

July 6, 1769. JOHN JOOR.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

July 2, 1769. A negro fellow of the Guinea country, calls himſelf *Dick*, and his maſter's name *John Miller*, lives over the river near Mr. Jonathan Scott's; he is five feet three inches high, of a yellow complexion, has his country marks on each ſide his face, ſays he has been run-away about three weeks; has on a blue and white ſtriped jacket and yellow breeches. Taken up in Charles-Town.

Two negro fellows of the Kiſhey country, call themſelves *Boſon* and *Ceſar*, but cannot tell their maſters names: *Boſon* is five feet ſix inches high, of a black complexion, wants two teeth in the fore part of his mouth, his ears bored, ſtrait limbed, and about 30 years of age; has on a green negro cloth wrapper and an old blue coat: *Ceſar* is of the ſame height, of a black complexion, his country marks on each ſide his face, large holes in his ears, ſmall beard, ſtrait limbed, about the ſame age; has on a white negro cloth jacket and robbin. Taken up at a place called the Old-Indian-Field, the other ſide of the Four-Holes.

JOHN BROWN, WARDEN.

ALL the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. of his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord CHARLES-GREVILLE MONTAGU, will be ſold at public Vendue, on the 15th Inſtant, at his Lordſhip's Houſe the North End of the Bay.

Conditions of Sale will then be made known.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Thurſday the 13th of July next, at the Houſe of the late HENRY FULKER, *in Queen-ſtreet,*

All the EFFECTS of the ſaid deceaſed.

ESTHER FULKER, Adminiſtratrix.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the under-signed, appointed inquirers of the PUBLIC TAX, for the Parishes of St. PHILIP and St. MICHAEL, in Charles-Town, do purpose going to the Houses of the several Inhabitants of the said Parishes, on Monday the 9th Day of August, 1769, in order to receive their several Returns upon Oath, agreeable to Law.

JOHN M'CALL, jun.
WILLIAM GLEN, jun.
MACARTAN CAMPBELL, } Inquirers.

PHILIP HAWKINS, & Co.

At their store in Tradd-street, lately possessed by Messrs. John Edwards, & Co. *have imported in the last vessels from* LONDON,

A fresh CARGO of

LINEN DRAPERY GOODS,

Which, with their large and late importation, make a very VALUABLE ASSORTMENT,

CONSISTING of plain, striped, and flowered muslins, 8-8 and 6-4 book ditto, cambricks, clear and long lawns, ginghams, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, Irish linens and sheetings, diapers and damasks in pieces, ditto table cloths, huckabacks, garlix, dowlas, piatilloes, Silesias, Hessens, and other German linens, Russia drabs, Russia sheetings and Ravens duck, Irish and Scots oznabrugs of different qualities, fine bleached ditto, dimities, jeans, checks, stripes, and Manchester goods in general.—A parcel of beautiful India taffaties and damasks, printed gauzes, painted satins, &c. figured silk modes, silk hose, silk mitts, and India handkerchiefs.—A large quantity of china, among which are compleat table and tea sets.—Also a large assortment of nails, locks, hinges, oils, paints, glass, and every other article necessary for building; all sorts of coopers, carpenters, and smiths tools, saddlers tools and saddlery, surveyors instruments, chains and circumferences, hair seating, coffin furniture, and most other hard ware articles, all which will be sold very cheap, especially for cash and in a quantity.

N. B. Four penny nails at 16s. 3d. per thousand, six-penny ditto at 23s. 9d. per thousand, ten-penny ditto at 36s. 3d. twenty-penny ditto at 55s. and others in proportion, three strand seine twine at 9s. 6d. per lb. best bohea tea at 20s. per lb. or lower by the chest, best green ditto at 50s. per lb. best hyson ditto at 3l. per lb. for ready money.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the BEAUFAIN, *Captain* CURLING, *from* LONDON,

A Collection of ENGLISH BIRDS,

In full song and fine feather, likewise

Some very CURIOUS PIDGEONS,

of different sorts,

Which will either be disposed of, for cash, or exchanged for birds of this province, by applying

At SHERMAN's store,

In TRADD-STREET,

Who is now selling at eight for one, CASH,

The remainder of his STOCK in TRADE,

Among which are the following articles,

SUPERFINE hyson, fine ditto, single and good bohea teas, several casks of nails of different sorts, hinges, locks, felling axes, carpenters squares and rules, with a variety of articles in the cutlery branch, broad cloths, very neat linen patterns for gowns, lawn, muslin, black and white mode shades and bonnets very richly trimmed, silk and stuff petticoats, stays, blond and minionet lace, livery ditto, men and womens silk hose, very curious spermaceti candles in boxes of 30 lb. or papers of 6 lb. each, fowling pieces, japanned waiters, with many more articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Wanted directly, a few live turkeys, ground squirrels, (the sort that is striped) the red spotted sparrow, large blue bird, small ditto, nonpareils, red birds, rice ditto, red winged black bird, blue jays, summer ducks, live beavers, or any other animal or bird that is curious.

WHITE PLAINS

Of an extraordinary width and quality,

BOUGHT by Mr. Walter Mansell, from the manufacturers in Wales, with *ready money*, and just arrived in the *Nancy*, Captain *Jordan*, to be sold very reasonable,

WITH AN

Assortment of other GOODS,

usually imported,

At our store in Tradd-street,

MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.

N. B. MANNA in boxes of about 40 lb. each, to be sold very cheap.——ENGLISH CORDAGE at 7l. per 100 lb. by the coil, for cash.——ENGLISH OATS at 15s. per bushel.

Imported in the PROSPER, *from* BRISTOL,

A Large quantity of NEGRO CLOTH, bought from the MANUFACTURERS, with CASH, in and about Shrewsbury, of the best width and quality to be procured at the prices, which are from 9d. to 16d. half-penny per yard, and will be sold at nine for one from the original purchase.——Also imported in the NANCY, from LONDON, a good choice of well bought gulix holland, a large assortment of printed calicoes and cottons, damask table cloths of different widths and prices, men and womens cotton and thread hose, lawn handkerchiefs, and a great variety of cotton and linen checks, and check handkerchiefs, with many other articles, all bought from the manufacturers or principal factors with CASH, and to be sold on the usual cheap terms, at JOHN DAVIES's store in Beadon's-alley.

WANTS Employment for about Six or Nine Months, on very reasonable Terms, a Person used to Store-Keeping, being in a Compting-House, or doing any out Door Business. Any Person wanting such, may hear of one, by applying to the Printer.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOHN GOTLIEB BALTZ, of the province aforesaid, who is in custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, at the suit of *Samuel Prioleau*, jun. & *Co.* having petitioned the honourable the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of insolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, that the said *Samuel Prioleau*, jun. & *Co.* and all others to whom the said petitioner is anywise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned and have notice, to appear at the usual place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Sessions, which shall happen three months after the publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they can, why the said petitioner should not have the prayer of his petition granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, June 30, 1769.

WILLIAM STUKES,

Has imported in the two last Vessels from LONDON,

A N

Assortment of HOSIERY GOODS, *viz.*

MENS plain brown thread stockings, ditto ribbed, from 20s. to 50s. per pair; plain and ribbed cotton, from 25s. to 50s. per pair; plain and flowered ribbed white silk, from 4l. to 7l. per pair; coloured ditto, from 70s. to 7l. per pair; black and buff coloured four thread superfine breeches patterns. Womens white silk stockings, at 3l. per pair, cotton ditto, from 25s. to 50s. per pair; fine large black silk mitts, open worked, at 35s. per pair; fine large white ditto ditto, at 45s. buff colour ditto, at 40s. per pair; with a very large assortment of hose, best black callimanco shoes and pumps; fine chipt hats, ditto coarse for covering; plain and scented hair-powder; mens fine beaver hats of the newest fashion; black pepper, the best Oronoko tobacco, and many other articles, which he will sell cheap, at his store in King-street, opposite Mr. Jacob Warley's, Saddler, and near Broad-street.

TO BE SOLD, at Fair-Lawns, in St. John's parish, by the subscriber, on Tuesday the 18th day of July, if a fair day, but if rainy, the next fair day after, and to be continued till the whole is sold,

ALL the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of said house, and a large quantity of plate, also a chariot, phæton, curricle, and single horse chair, about 100 head of horses, mares, colts, and about 70 head of sheep, among which are some Rhode-Island sheep, a new and well built boat, burthen about 100 barrels of rice, intended to be launched by the day of sale, a small sloop with good rigging, and a very fast sailing barge with new awning, sails, &c.—Also a few remarkable good HOUSE NEGROES.

The condition of the sale is ready money.

JOHN COLLETON.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, is wanted on Interest for Six Months, for which either good Security or Mortgage will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

For BRISTOL,

THE SHIP

ST. HELENA,

GEORGE ARTHAR, MASTER.

(To sail on or before the 20th Instant)

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to said Master, or

GEORGE ABBOTT HALL, & Co.

For SALE on easy terms,

ONE thousand three hundred acres of LAND, at Wassamsaw, in two tracts. Also 1200 acres on the Four Hole and Wilkinson's swamp, late the property of Mr. *Abraham Dupont*, deceased; the above lands are esteemed good for corn, rice, and indico, and in a fine range for stock.

July 3, 1769. BENJAMIN VILLEPONTOUX.

TO BE SOLD,

AN open BOAT, Burthen 120 Barrels of Rice, with Sails, Rigging, Anchor, Cable, &c. now laying at MOTTE's Wharf. Enquire of WILLIAM WAYNE, or CHARLES CROUCH.

THOMAS YOU,

At the sign of the GOLDEN CUP,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has removed into Queen-street, between the corners of the Hon. *Egerton Leigh*, Esq; and Mr. *Felix Long*, where he carries on the GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVING BUSINESS, in their different branches, and will be greatly obliged to those who will favour him with their custom, as they may depend on their work being faithfully done and with dispatch.

☞ He is entirely in the working way, and hopes for encouragement.

THOMAS-WM. JENKINS & JOHN HODSDEN, builders, joiners, and carpenters, just arrived in the Nancy, Captain Jordan, from London, beg leave to inform the public, that they are now ready to undertake any of the abovementioned businesses, either in town or country, and that whoever shall be pleased to employ them, may depend upon having every thing executed with dispatch, in a workmanlike manner, and upon moderate terms.

For the present they are to be met with at Mr. *Creighton's* in King-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A Young likely NEGRO FELLOW, who is a very good Cook, understands tending Horses, waiting on a Gentleman and in a House, has been used to tending and working in a Back Store, sold for no Fault, the Owner not having any Use for him. Enquire of the Printer.

For LEITH,

(To sail the 20th of July, Instant)

The SHIP AVON,

ALEXANDER URQUHART, Master.

FOR Freight or Passage, (having good Accommodations) apply to said Master at Mr. Burn's Wharf, or

JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

N. B. A few Quarter-Pipes of the very best LISBON WINE, to be sold cheap, apply as above.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, the 20th of June last, a mustee fellow, named PROSPER, but calls himself *James*, and sometimes *John*, a bricklayer and jobing-carpenter by trade; is about five feet ten inches high, thin visage, a little round shouldered, generally wears a large head of curled hair, has been lately branded in his right cheek R, but it now only appears as a scar; had on when he went away a negro cloth jacket turned up with blue, with breeches and boots of the same, and petticoat trowsers, took with him an oznabrug and checked shirt; he has lately been seen in Charles-Town, where he formerly lived, and in which place he is, with good reason, believed to be harboured.—Whoever will apprehend and deliver the said fellow to me at George-Town, to Mr. John Cogdell, Factor, in Charles-Town, or to the warden of the work-house, shall receive TWO GUINEAS reward, and reasonable charges.

All masters of vessels and others are cautioned not to entertain or carry the said fellow off the province.

July 1, 1769. BENJAMIN TRAPIER.

RUN-AWAY some time in May, 1768, from the subscriber, at Sampitt, a negro fellow, named LEEDS, he is 28 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, five feet eight inches high, stout and well made, very artful, and supposed to be harboured about Santee, where he has many relations.——ONE HUNDRED POUNDS currency reward, will be paid by the subscriber to any person who will apprehend the said fellow and deliver him to *John Calvert*, or the warden of the work-house in Charles-Town, or to the subscriber at Sampitt.——The like sum to any person giving information of his being harboured by a white person, or FIFTY POUNDS if by a negro, on due proof thereof.

6 m. FRANCIS WITHERS.

FOUND by a negro boy belonging to the subscriber, a FIFTY POUNDS CERTIFICATE. The owner on describing the same, paying for this advertisement, and rewarding the boy for his fidelity, may have it restored, by applying to

June 30, 1769. JOHN TROUP.

MR. JAMES RIDDLE, informs me of a gray horse, having strayed into his pasture, branded on the mounting shoulder H, and on the mounting buttock JM. The owner must prove his property before

June 29, 1769. JOHN TROUP, J. P.

TO BE SOLD,

A Stout, healthy NEGRO WENCH, who can cook, wash and iron tolerably well. Enquire of the Printer.

TAKEN up, a small gray horse, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder JI, paces a little. Also a gray horse, about 13 and an half hands high, branded on the mounting buttock $\frac{C}{GM}$, and upon the off shoulder $\frac{M}{S\ P}$, and has a bit out of each ear.

The owner or owners may apply at the Congarees, to

June 25, 1769. WILLIAM TUCKER.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

May 19, 1769. A mulatto fellow, calls himself *James*, says he was born in Jamaica, and belonged to Mrs. *Bonner*, she dying, Mr. *Gibbes*, Merchant, took him, and he believes sold him to one Captain *Sangster*, he dying on his passage to *Liverpool*, imagined himself free, as no one claimed him, shipped himself on board the Brig *Gambia*, Captain *Hudson*, bound for the *River Gambia*, and continued twenty-two months there, but on Captain *Davis*'s arrival shipped himself with him for *South-Carolina*, he is five feet five inches high, strait limbed, pitted with the small-pox, has a cut over his right eye. Taken up by one Mr. *Hughes*, in *Charles-Town*, as Mr. *Gibbes*'s property in *Jamaica*.

May 24, 1769. A negro fellow of the Guinea country, calls himself JOE, says he did belong to Mr. Patterson, at Greenwich, in Jamaica, he dying, was put on board a ship one Captain Robinson, with eleven or twelve more bound to Cape-Fear; he is five feet six inches high, well set, of a black complexion, pitted with the small pox, has a flat nose, red eyes, a cut on his left arm, says he has worked at the blacksmith's trade, has on an old white negro cloth jacket, and blue breeches. Taken up at Mr. John Rose's plantation, Hobcaw.

June 4, 1769. A negro wench of the Guinea country, calls herself *Sarah*, but cannot or will not tell her master's name, she is 5 feet 4 inches high, of a black complexion, and thin visage, has big eyes, her country marks on her face and right arm, and carries the marks of an old offender; has on an old white negro cloth jacket and petticoat. Taken up at Mr. *Baker*'s plantation, the other side of Ashley-ferry.

July 1, 1769. A negro fellow of the Calabar country, calls himself *Carolina*, says his master's name is Porcher, is a big man, and has negroes enough; he is five feet six inches high, of a yellow complexion, has his country marks on each side his face, teeth filed, and strait limbed, has on an old white negro cloth jacket, and a piece of blanket round his waist. Sent down by *Thomas Edmanson*, of Ponpon.

JOHN BROWN, WARDEN.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-Street.

SUPPLEMENT to the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, and COUNTRY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1769. [Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.]

BOSTON, MAY 29.

ON Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's commiſſion for the trial of piracies, robberies, and felonies, on the high ſeas, was read, and a court formed as follows,

His Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governor of this province.---The Honourable Samuel Hood, Eſq; Commodore, and Commander of his Majeſty's ſhips in theſe parts.---The Honourable Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of this province.---The Honourable Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty.---The Honourable Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Secretary of this province.---Robert Trail, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for Portſmouth.---John Harriſon, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the port of Salem.

This Court was formed for the trial of Michael Corbett, Pierce Fenning, William Conner, and John Ryan, charged with being concerned in the murder of Lieutenant Panton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe; but ſome doubts having ariſen whether the priſoners were not entitled to a trial by Jury, the court was adjourned to nine o'clock this morning, who in the mean time took under conſideration the priſoner's right to a trial by Jury as aforeſaid.

On the 18th ult. eighty-three induſtrious young females met at the houſe of the Rev. Mr. Robins, in Milton, where they ſpent the day in the delightful employment of ſpinning, and at ſun-ſet what was ſpun and preſented amounted to 460 ſkeins, including tow; about half of them ſpun their yarn at the rate of 240 knots to the pound, which was done incomparably well, and ſo weight of the flax was of Mr. Robin's own raiſing.

JUNE 1. Yeſterday being the anniverſary of the day appointed by the Royal Charter for the election of Counſellors for this province, the Great and General Court or Aſſembly met at the Court-Houſe in this town at nine o'clock in the morning; when the uſual oaths were adminiſtred to the gentlemen who were returned to ſerve as members of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, who alſo ſubſcribed to the declaration:----

Immediately after the Houſe of Repreſentatives had taken the oaths, &c. required by act of parliament, they appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, who waited on his Excellency accordingly, with the following meſſage.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

The Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this province, being once more convened, by virtue of the authority given you by his Majeſty, and according to the Royal Charter: The Houſe of Repreſentatives think it their indiſpenſable duty, under the preſent aſpect of affairs in the province, on their part, to aſſert that conſtitutional freedom, which is the right of this Aſſembly, and is of equal importance with its exiſtence.

We take this opportunity to aſſure your Excellency, that it is the firm reſolution of this Houſe to promote to the utmoſt of their power, the welfare of the ſubject, and to ſupport his Majeſty's government within this juriſdiction: To make a thorough inquiry into the grievances of the people, and have them redreſſed: To amend, ſtrengthen and preſerve the laws of the land: To reform illegal proceedings in adminiſtration, and ſupport the public liberty. Theſe are the great ends for which this Aſſembly is aſſembled.

A reſolution ſo important demands a parliamentary freedom in the debates of this Aſſembly: We are therefore conſtrained, Sir, to remonſtrate to your Excellency, That an armament by ſea and land inveſting this metropolis, and a military guard, which are poſted at the very door of the State-Houſe where this Aſſembly is held, is inconſiſtent with that dignity, as well as that freedom, with which we have a right to deliberate, conſult and determine.

The experience of ages is ſufficient to convince, that the military power is ever dangerous, and ſubverſive of a free conſtitution. The hiſtory of our own nation affords inſtances of Parliaments that have been led into mean and deſtructive compliances, even to the ſurrendring their ſhare in the ſupreme legiſlature, through the power of standing armies.

His Majeſty's Council of this province have publicly declared, that the military aid is unneceſſary for the upport of civil authority in the colony: Nor can we conceive that this Majeſty's ſervice requires a fleet and army here, in this time of the moſt profound peace.

We have a right to expect, that your Excellency will, as his Majeſty's Repreſentative, give the neceſſary and effectual orders for the removal of the abovementioned forces, by ſea and land, from this port, and the gate of the city, during the ſeſſion of this Aſſembly.

The committee reported that his Excellency did not think proper to conſider this meſſage till the Houſe ſhould make choice and preſent to him their Speaker, after which he ſhould conſider the meſſage as coming from the Houſe. Whereupon the motion was made, and the Houſe came into the following reſolutions and orders.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, May 31, 1769.

WHEREAS their late Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, in the third year of their reign, did, by their Royal Charter, ordain and grant, for themſelves, their heirs and ſucceſſors, That on the laſt Wedneſday in the month of *May* every year, there ſhould be convened, held and kept by the Governor of this province for the time being, a Great and General Court or Aſſembly, for ſuch important purpoſes as in the ſaid Royal Charter are expreſsly mentioned.

And in the ſaid Charter it is particularly eſtabliſhed and ordained, That yearly once in every year for ever thereafter, the number of eight and twenty Counſellors or Aſſiſtants, ſhall be, by the Great and General Court or Aſſembly, newly choſen: Which election of Counſellors or Aſſiſtants by the General Aſſembly, as well as the election of a Speaker and a Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by the ſaid Houſe, have always been made on the ſaid laſt Wedneſday in *May* annually.

And whereas the ſaid Great and General Court or Aſſembly is now convened by the authority of his Majeſty, according to the ſaid Royal Charter.

RESOLVED, That this Houſe, as one branch of the ſame, in duty and loyalty to his Majeſty, as well as in regard to their own juſt rights and privileges, will, to the utmoſt of their power, ſupport and maintain a conſtitutional freedom in their elections, debates and determinations.

RESOLVED, As the opinion of this Houſe, That the keeping an armed force by ſea and land, in this metropolis, and within the harbour of the ſame, while the General Aſſembly, by his Majeſty's command, is here convened, is a breach of privilege, and inconſiſtent with that dignity and freedom with which they have a right to deliberate, conſult and determine.

RESOLVED, That this Houſe proceed to take their part in the buſineſs of the day, *from neceſſity*, and in ſtrict conformity to the Royal Charter: Having before claimed their conſtitutional freedom, and now proteſting, That their thus proceeding, while the abovemid forces are ſuffered to remain in the metropolis, where the General Aſſembly is convened, is not to be conſidered as a precedent in any time hereafter, or conſtrued as a voluntary receding of this Houſe from their conſtitutional claim.

Then the Houſe made choice of Mr. Samuel Adams, for their Clerk, and afterwards they choſe the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; their Speaker, who was preſented to the Governor and approved; after which his Excellency ſent the following Anſwer to the Meſſage of the Houſe:

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE no authority over his Majeſty's ſhips in this port, or his troops within this town; nor can I give any orders for their removal.

May 31. FRA. BERNARD.

At ten o'clock his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable his Majeſty's Council, and a great number of officers, civil and military, waited on his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, at the Province-Houſe, to compliment him on this anniverſary; where there was an elegant collation provided by his Excellency: At twelve o'clock, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the gentlemen who were at the Province-Houſe, went in proceſſion to the Court-Houſe, eſcorted by the company of the train of artillery, in their uniform, commanded by Capt. Paddock, belonging to the regiment of militia in this town, whereof Joſeph Jackſon, Eſq; is Colonel.

His Excellency arriving at the Council-Chamber, and being in the chair, the Speaker, elected by the Houſe, was preſented to his Excellency for approbation, agreeable to the Royal Explanatory Charter: His Excellency was then pleaſed to ſend a meſſage to the Houſe in writing, ſignifying his approbation of ſaid election: After which his Excellency the Governor, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable his Majeſty's Council, and the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, went in proceſſion from the Court-Houſe to the old Brick Meeting-Houſe, where a ſermon well adapted to the occaſion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Jaſon Haven, of Dedham, from thoſe words in Pſalms 75. ver. 6, 7. *For promotion cometh neither from the eaſt, nor from the weſt, nor from the ſouth. But God is the judge: he putteth down one, and ſetteth up another.*

After divine ſervice, the guns at the batteries were fired, his Excellency the Governor, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable his Majeſty's Council, &c. preceded by the officers of the guards, and the regiment of militia, went in proceſſion to Faneuil-Hall, eſcorted by the company of the train, where an elegant dinner was provided, and a previous invitation given by the Governor and Council, to a great number of gentlemen in town and country, as alſo to the Hon. General Mackay, commander of the troops in this town, Commodore Hood, the field officers of the 14th, 29th, 64th, and 65th regiments, and the Captains of the men of war in the harbour, &c.

In the afternoon the General Aſſembly met at the Court-Houſe, and elected the following gentlemen Counſellors for the enſuing year, viz.

For the late colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

The Honourable

Samuel Danforth, Eſq;	James Pitts, Eſq;
Iſaac Royall, Eſq;	Samuel Dexter, Eſq;
John Erving, Eſq;	* Joſeph Gerriſh, Eſq;
William Brattle, Eſq;	* Thomas Sanders, Eſq;
James Bowdoin, Eſq;	* John Hancock, Eſq;
Thomas Hubbard, Eſq;	* Artemas Ward, Eſq;
Harriſon Gray, Eſq;	* Joſeph Hawley, Eſq;
James Ruſſell, Eſq;	* Benjamin Greenleaf, Eſq;
Royall Tyler, Eſq;	* Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq;

For the late colony of PLYMOUTH.

Gamaliel Bradford, Eſq;	* Jarethmeel Bowers, Eſq;
* James Otis, Eſq;	* William Sever, Eſq;

For the late province of MAINE.

John Hill, Eſq;	John Bradbury, Eſq;
Nathaniel Sparhawk, Eſq;	
For SAGADAHOCK.	Jeremiah Powell, Eſq;

At large,

Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq;	* Mr. Walter Spooner.

The gentlemen with this [*] *mark, were not of the Council laſt year.*

The liſt of Counſellors choſen yeſterday being this day, agreeable to the direction of the Royal Charter, preſented to the Governor, his Excellency was pleaſed to conſent to the election of the gentlemen beforenamed, except the Honourable William Brattle, Eſq; the Honourable James Bowdoin, Eſq; Joſeph Gerriſh, Eſq; Thomas Sanders, Eſq; John Hancock, Eſq; Artemas Ward, Eſq; Benjamin Greenleaf, Eſq; James Otis, Eſq; Jerathmeel Bowers, Eſq; Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; Mr. Walter Spooner, to the election of whom he did not conſent.

Joſeph Hawley, Eſq; declined going to the board.

The gentlemen who were of the Council laſt year, and now left out are, the Honourable Thomas Flucker, Eſq; Nathaniel Ropes, Eſq; Timothy Paine, Eſq; John Worthington, Eſq.

The SPEECH of his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Baronet, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame, to the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of ſaid province, convened at Boſton, May 31, 1769.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

AS I have nothing in immediate command from his Majeſty to lay before you, I ſhall at preſent only recommend to you to give your earlieſt attention to the buſineſs of the province. This is got into ſuch an arrear, that it will require the utmoſt diligence to get it done within the uſual time generally allotted to this ſeſſion. What I ſhall have to point out to you will be communicated by ſeparate meſſages.

I ſhall be ready to concur with you in all meaſures propoſed for the good of the people that are conſiſtent with the invariable rule I have laid down of not departing from the duty I owe to the King. The ſervice of the crown and the intereſt of the people are objects very compatible with each other: they muſt be ſo under a Monarch, who makes the general welfare of all his ſubjects the ſole end of his government. It ſhall not be my fault, if this coalition of duties is not as apparent as it is real.

Council-Chamber, June 1, 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

We hear from Cambridge, that at three o'clock this morning died there, the Rev. Edward Holyoke, Preſident of Harvard-College.

JUNE 12. The General Court of this province having been convened by Governor Bernard into this town, in which there are no leſs than three regiments, and the main guard, with cannon planted within a few feet of the court-houſe, and having remonſtrated without effect, have for thirteen days paſt made a ſolemn and expreſſive pauſe in public buſineſs.

It is confidently reported, that Lord Bottetourt has wrote for ſhips and troops to quell the noble ſpirit of the Virginians---the late reſolves of their houſe of Burgeſſes will reflect a laſting honour on themſelves and their conſtituents.

By Captain Hall, who arrived laſt Friday, we have it from the beſt authority, that about the 10th of April, poſitive orders were iſſued from Lord Hillſborough's office for requiring Governor Bernard immediately to repair to London; and from the ſame authority we are told, he will never return to this government. ------The deep affliction this news gives, may be read in every countenance.

It is ſaid, a lady of great diſtinction not long ſince a certain perſonage, that ------- and C------- P-- his ruin.

A certain politician has had the dexterity to le[illegible] charged blunderbuſs that ſtood in his way;---much diverſion, as well as that of the people.

Great commotions all over England, in London no leſs than 110,000 were aſſembled at one time, on Mr. Wilkes's place being aſſumed by Col. Luttrell. county of Middleſex are about preſenting a petition to his Majeſty, in which our Americans are particularly noticed. It is ſaid much depends upon the ſucceſs of this petition.

By all the account from London we find, that an eminent politician among us, is not only come to the end of his tether, but has helped to bring greater folks than himſelf into the ſame beaſtly ſituation.

JUNE 15. On Tueſday laſt a committee of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives waited on his Excellency the Governor with the following meſſage, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have duly conſidered your meſſage of the 31ſt of May, and are ſorry to find your Excellency declaring, That you "have no authority over his Majeſty's ſhips in this port, or his troops within this town, and that you can give no orders for the removal of the ſame."

We clearly hold, that the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, to whom we have, and ever ſhall bear, and ſince the convening of this preſent Aſſembly, we have ſworn true and faithful allegiance, is the ſupreme executive power through all the parts of the Britiſh empire: And we are unanimous in opinion, that within the limits of this colony and juriſdiction, your Excellency is the King's Lieutenant, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, in as full and ample a manner, as is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or any other his Majeſty's Lieutenants in the dominions to the realm of Great-Britain appertaining.

From hence we think it indubitably follows, that all officers, civil and military, within this colony, are ſubject to the order, direction, and controul of your Excellency; ſo far at leaſt as is neceſſary for the ſafety of the people, and the ſecurity of the privilege of this houſe, as they are to the King's Majeſty within the realm. And though we admit, that peace and war are in the King's hand, and that it is an indiſputable part of the royal prerogative, neceſſary for the preſervation of the common-wealth, as all other well-grounded prerogative powers are, that to deſtine the fleets, and march the armies of the ſtate to any part of the world, where they may be neceſſary for the defence and preſervation of the ſociety, belongs to the crown; yet it is impoſſible to believe, that a military power, or a ſtanding army, procured and ſtationed here in conſequence of miſrepreſentations of the duty and loyalty of his Majeſty's ſubjects of the province, and ſuddenly quartered not only contrary to act of parliament, and to every principle of reaſon, juſtice, and equity, but accompanied with every mark of contempt, reproach, and inſult, to as brave and loyal a people as ever ſerved a Prince, can be uncontrollable by the ſupreme executive of the province; which, within the limits of the ſame, is the juſt and full repreſentative of the ſupreme executive of the whole empire.

It is well known, that it is no uncommon thing for diſturbances to happen in populous cities; and ſuch as have unfortunately taken place in this province, have been greatly miſrepreſented: We have not only been told of, but all parts of the empire have been alarmed with apprehenſions of danger to his Majeſty's government in North-America in general, and in this province in particular, by reaſon of the moſt exaggerated accounts of certain diſturbances; which however, have in every inſtance been far, very far from being carried to that atrocious and alarming length to which many have been in Britain, at the very gates of the palace, and even in the royal preſence.

It is moſt certain, that every ſubject has a right to have the rules of his duty, obedience, and allegiance clearly defined and determined: Hence it may be inferred, that very miſerable is the ſervitude of thoſe, who know not, whether they are ſubject to an abſolute power, civil or military; or both, as may moſt effectually proſper the machinations, and fulfil the purpoſes of deſpotiſm.

It muſt be obvious to all juriſts, and to every man endued with an ordinary underſtanding, that the doctrine your Excellency has been pleaſed to advance, in your anſwer to the meſſage of the houſe, involves us in that ſtate, which is called by the learned, *imperium in imperio*; or at leaſt eſtabliſhes a military power here, uncontrollable by any civil authority in the province.

It has been publicly ſaid, that the military power is become neceſſary in this colony, to aid and ſupport civil government; for which we have no leſs authority than the reſolutions of the two houſes of Parliament, and the declaration of one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State: The uſe of the military power to enforce the execution of the laws, is, in the opinion of this houſe, inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of a free conſtitution, and the very nature of government.---Nor can there be any neceſſity for it; for the body of the people, the *poſſe commitatus* will always aid the magiſtrate in the execution of ſuch laws as ought to be executed. The very ſuppoſition of an unwillingneſs in the people in general, that a law ſhould be executed, carries with it the ſtrongeſt preſumption that it is an unjuſt law; at leaſt that it is unſalutary.---It cannot be *their* law; for by the nature of a free conſtitution, the people muſt conſent to laws before they can be obliged in conſcience to obey them.---In truth, no Law, however grievous, has been oppoſed in the execution of it in this province; and yet a military power is ſent here purpoſely to aid in the execution of the laws: And what adds to the injuſtice of thoſe who procured this armament is, that it was procured at the very time when the people were dutifully ſupplicating the throne for the redreſs of grievances, occaſioned by acts of parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America.---We think we can infer from your Excellency's declaration, that this military force is uncontrollable by any authority in the province: It is then a power without any check here, and therefore it is ſo far abſolute.---An abſolute power, which has the ſword conſtantly in its hand, may exerciſe a rigorous ſeverity whenever it pleaſes.---What privilege, what ſecurity is then left to this houſe, whoſe very exiſtence to any purpoſe depends upon its privilege and ſecurity?---Nothing remains in ſuch a ſtate, if no redreſs can be had from the King's Lieutenant in the province, but that the oppreſſed people unite in laying their fervent and humble petition before their gracious ſovereign.

On Wedneſday morning his Excellency the Governor ſent the following meſſage to the houſe by the Secretary; but the houſe having adjourned to this morning, the Secretary then delivered the ſame, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

NOTWITHSTANDING the doubts and difficulties which you have expreſſed to me in your meſſage of yeſterday, it is certain, that I have no authority to give orders for the removal of the King's ſhip out of the harbour, or his troops out of the town: Whoever is acquainted with the arrangement of the commands in America, which are all derived from the ſame King, knows that it is ſo.

I am ſorry that this queſtion ſhould cauſe the non-activity of the aſſembly for an entire fortnight; the expence of which has already coſt the province upwards of five hundred pounds lawful;

...ind is, for what I can fee, ſtill increaſing; beſides the inconvenience accruing to perſons attending the General Court for buſineſs, which falls harder upon them as individuals, than expences generally diſperſed among the people.

I cannot ſit ſtill and ſee ſuch a waſte of time and treaſure to no purpoſe.* If therefore you ſtill continue of the opinion, "That the keeping an armed force in this town, and within its harbour is a breach of privilege, and inconſiſtent with that freedom with which you have a right to deliberate, conſult, and determine," I muſt apply ſuch remedy as in my power to remove it is diſcovered; and the only means I have, are to move the General Court to a place where it cannot operate.

It is an indifferent thing to me where the General Court is held: I know not that it is neceſſarily confined to any town; that town ſeems to me to be the moſt proper for it, where the buſineſs can be moſt conveniently, eaſily, and readily done: And as it is apparent, from your own reſolutions, and a fortnight's experience, that you do not think that this is, at this time, a proper town for the General Court to ſit in, I ſhall remove it to Cambridge, againſt which place no objection that I know of can be formed.

Province-Houſe, FRA. BERNARD.
June 14, 1769.

The Secretary then, by order of the Governor, adjourned the Court to Harvard-College in Cambridge, to Friday the 16th inſtant, at ten o'clock before noon.

* *And yet this ſame frugal gentleman, can ſit ſtill and ſee, or rather exert the utmoſt of his abilities in procuring an expence of fifty, or perhaps a hundred fold, in ſhips, troops, &c. to anſwer not the leaſt valuable purpoſe.*

JUNE 19. Tueſday laſt his Excellency Governor Wentworth arrived in town, with a great retinue, from New-Hampſhire: Several other gentlemen alſo arrived here, being officers included in the commiſſion for the trial of piracies and felonies on the high ſeas: The Court was opened according to adjournment laſt Wedneſday for the trials of the perſons charged with the murder of Lieut. Panton of his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe: The plea againſt the Juriſdiction of the Court was not admitted, and the Court proceeded to the examination of the evidences, and the trial was continued from day to day till Saturday noon, when the court unanimouſly acquitted the priſoners.

We hear his Excellency William Shirley, Eſq; late Governor of New-Providence, was to embark from thence the latter end of this month, on board of Capt. Goodwin, in a ſchooner for this place.

We hear from New-Braintree at the weſtward, that laſt Lord's-day evening, the houſe of Deacon -------- Wyer was ſtruck with lightning, and ſhattered very much, but the moſt ſorrowful occurrence was, that the ſon of the Deacon was inſtantly killed, as he was ſtanding with his head againſt the mantle piece, while his father was at prayer with the family: Two other perſons were ſtruck down, and much hurt, though like to recover.

We hear from Beverly, That laſt Tueſday very early in the morning aſſembled, ſixty young ladies of various ages, at the houſe of the reverend Mr. Champney, with their ſpinning wheels, flax and cotton wool, and entered upon the buſineſs and deſign of their meeting together, with pleaſure and ſpirit, with ſkill and dexterity, and ſo ſpent the day with great application. The muſic of their wheels ceaſed only for their refreſhment.---No uneaſineſs appeared among them for the whole day. They ſpun one hundred twenty knot ſkeins, which they generouſly gave to him and family, leaving conſiderable cotton and flax for want of time to ſpin them.

Laſt Friday morning the Rev. Mr. Thomas Foxcroft, ſenior paſtor of the firſt church in this town, was ſuddenly ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and expired yeſterday noon, in the 73d year of his age.

We hear that Mr. Otis has lately received a very polite letter from the celebrated Mrs. Macaulay, the great patroneſs of liberty in England, with a copy of her hiſtory elegantly bound: This lady is ſiſter to John Sawbridge, Eſq; member for Hythe in Kent, and chairman of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

JUNE 26. Tueſday a committee of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled at Cambridge, there waited on his Excellency the Governor with the following meſſage; being a reply to his Excellency's anſwer to their meſſage of the 13th inſtant, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AS you have not thought proper in your reply to the meſſage of this Houſe of the 13th inſtant, to throw any light on the ſubject, or invalidate the principles we therein advanced, your Excellency will allow us to conclude, that thoſe principles were well grounded, and that there is no reaſon for us to alter our ſentiments on this intereſting point.

You are pleaſed to intimate that much time and treaſure has been ſpent in determining a merely ſpeculative queſtion: The Houſe regarded a ſtanding army poſted within the Province in a time of the moſt profound peace, uncontrolable by any authority in it, as a dangerous innovation; and a guard of ſoldiers with cannon planted at the doors of the ſtate houſe, while the General Aſſembly was there held, as the moſt pointed inſult ever offered to a free people, and it's whole legiſlative. This, ſir, and not the queſtion of your Excellency's authority to remove his Majeſty's ſhips out of the harbour, or his troops out of the town of Boſton, was the principal cauſe of the "non-activity of the Aſſembly." Had your Excellency ſeit for the Aſſembly and the people over whom you preſide, even though you had ſuppoſed yourſelf not properly authorized, you would have employed your influence, at leaſt, for the removal of this grievance; eſpecially as his Majeſty's Council, as well as this Houſe, had before expreſſed to your Excellency their juſt indignation at ſo unprecedented an affront.---But inſtead of the leaſt abatement of this military parade, the General Aſſembly has been made to give way to an armed force: As the only means in your power to remove the difficulty we juſtly complained of, your Excellency has ordered a removal of the General Aſſembly itſelf, from it's ancient ſeat and the place where the public buſineſs has generally been done with the greateſt convenience, eaſe and deſpatch.---It is with pain that we are obliged here to obſerve, that the very night after this adjournment was made, the cannon were removed from the Court Houſe, as though it had been deſigned, that ſo ſmall a circumſtance of regard ſhould not be paid to the Aſſembly, when convened by the royal authority, and for his Majeſty's ſervice in the colony!

You are pleaſed to paſs a cenſure upon this Houſe, in ſaying that, "you can not ſit ſtill and ſee ſuch a waſte of time and treaſure to no purpoſe."---Thoſe alone are anſwerable for any expence of time and treaſure on this occaſion, who have brought us into ſuch a ſituation, as has hitherto rendered our proceeding to buſineſs incompatible with the dignity as well as the freedom of this Houſe.---No time can better be employed than in the preſervation of the rights derived from the Britiſh conſtitution, and inſiſting upon points which, though your Excellency may conſider them as non-eſſential, we eſteem it's beſt bulwarks.---No treaſure can be better expended than in ſecuring true Old Engliſh liberty, which gives a reliſh to every other enjoyment. Theſe we have the ſatisfaction to believe are the ſentiments of our conſtituents, to whom alone we are accountable how we apply their treaſures: and we are fully perſuaded, from what we have already heard, that, notwithſtanding the apparent deſign of your meſſage to prejudice their minds againſt us, what your Excellency is pleaſed to call our "non-activity," will receive their approbation, rather than their cenſure; for an entire ſort-night ſpent in ſilence or a much longer time, cannot be diſpleaſing to them, when buſineſs could not be even entered upon, but at the expence of *their* rights and liberties, and the privilege of this Houſe.

His Majeſty's Council having at the requeſt of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the preſent ſeſſion laid before them copies of divers letters received from London very intereſting to this colony, together with the proceedings of the late and preſent Council thereon, the Houſe on Thurſday laſt paſſed the following reſolution, and appointed a Committee to carry the ſame to the Honourable Board.

THE Houſe having taken into conſideration certain copies of letters written by Governor *Bernard* to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Hillſborough*, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, dated *November* 2, 5, 11, 14, 30, and *December* 5, 1768.

And alſo a copy of one letter written by his Excellency General *Gage* to his Lordſhip, dated *October* 31, 1768.

All which are atteſted by the clerk of the papers of the Houſe of Commons; and were tranſmitted to his Majeſty's late Council of this province by *William Bollan*, Eſq; and at the deſire of the Houſe have been communicated by the preſent Council.

In which letters his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects of this colony in general, as well as his Majeſty's Council are traduced, and repreſented in a moſt odious and unjuſt light to his Majeſty's Miniſters.

The Houſe having alſo carefully read and conſidered the remarks which the Late as well as the preſent Council have made thereon in their ſeveral letters to his Lordſhip, copies of which have alſo been communicated at the deſire of this Houſe.

Reſolved, That the Houſe do highly approve of and have an entire ſatisfaction in the zeal, and attention of the late Council to the public intereſt, not only in thus vindicating their own character, but guarding their country from meditated ruin, by truly ſtating facts and juſtly repreſenting the duty and loyalty of this people at ſo critical a time when the Governor of the province had wantonly diſſolved the General Aſſembly, and arbitrarily refuſed to call another upon the repeated dutiful petitions of the people.

JULY 3. Friday laſt arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Romney; and on Saturday the Senegal, both from Halifax.---We hear that the 64th regiment is to embark next Wedneſday on board theſe ſhips for Halifax.

On Wedneſday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following meſſage to the Houſe, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I THINK it proper to inform you that his Majeſty has been pleaſed by his ſign-manual to ſignify to me his will and pleaſure, that I repair to Great-Britain, to lay before him the ſtate of this province; and has alſo by his Secretary of State, given directions for the adminiſtration of this government during my abſence.

Upon this occaſion I think it neceſſary to communicate to you the 53d of his Majeſty's inſtructions, whereby he orders, that when the Governor ſhall be abſent from the province, one moiety of the ſalary and the perquiſites and emoluments which would otherwiſe be due to the Governor, ſhall, during his abſence, be paid to the Lieutenant-Governor for his maintenance, and for the ſupport of the dignity of the government.

I have always conſidered the grant of the ſalary appointed to me, to be the ſubject to this inſtruction, although it was not ſo expreſſed in the acts: And I have no objection at the preſent time, when the abſence of the Governor is foreſeen, that the grant of the ſalary ſhall be expreſſed to be ſubject to this inſtruction.

And I muſt at the ſame time obſerve to you, that as I am ordered to attend his Majeſty as Governor of this province, and am made to underſtand that I am to be continued in that office, and am inſtructed for the appropriation of the ſalary, whilſt I am abſent from the province, there is the ſame reaſon for the grant of the ſalary now, as there has been at any other time. I muſt therefore deſire that according to his Majeſty's 49th inſtruction, ſuch grant may be made to precede the other buſineſs of the ſeſſion.

June 28, 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

The following is ſaid to be the ſubſtance of the RESOLVES *unanimouſly paſſed by the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, on the firſt day of July, inſtant.*

THE General Aſſembly of this his Majeſty's colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, convened by his Majeſty's authority, by virtue of his writ, iſſued by his Excellency the Governor, under the great-ſeal of the province and this Houſe, thinking it their duty at all times to teſtify their loyalty to his Majeſty, as well as their regard to the rights, liberties, and privileges of themſelves and their conſtituents, do paſs the following reſolutions to be entered on the records of the Houſe.

RESOLVED, *That this Houſe do, and ever will bear the firmeſt allegiance to our rightful ſovereign King George the third, and are ever ready with their lives and fortunes to defend his Majeſty's perſon, family, crown, and dignity.*

RESOLVED, *That this Houſe do concur in and adhere to the reſolutions of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-five, and particularly in that eſſential principle, that no man can be taxed or bound in conſcience to obey any law to which he has not given his conſent, in perſon or by his repreſentative.*

RESOLVED, *As the opinion of this Houſe, That it is the indubitable right of the ſubject in general, and conſequently of the colonies jointly or ſeverally, to petition the King for redreſs of grievances, and that it is as lawful, whenever they think it expedient, to confer with each other, in order to procure a joint concurrence, in dutiful addreſſes for relief from their common burthens.*

RESOLVED, *That Governor Bernard, in wantonly diſſolving the laſt year's aſſembly, and refuſing to call another, though repeatedly requeſted by the people, acted againſt the ſpirit of a free conſtitution; and if ſuch procedure be lawful, it may be in his power whenever he pleaſes to render himſelf abſolute.*

RESOLVED, *That at a time when there was a general diſcontent, on account of the revenue-acts, an expectation of the ſudden arrival of a military power to enforce the execution of thoſe acts, a dread of the troops being quartered upon the inhabitants, when our petitions were not permitted to reach the royal ear, the General Court at ſuch a juncture diſſolved, and the Governor's refuſing to call a new one, and the people thereby reduced to almoſt a ſtate of deſpair, at ſuch a time it was innocent, if not highly expedient and neceſſary, for the people to convene by their committees, in order to aſſociate, conſult, and adviſe the beſt means to promote peace and order, and by all lawful ways to endeavour to have their united complaints laid before the throne, and jointly to pray for the royal interpoſition in favour of our violated rights, nor can this procedure poſſibly be conceived to be illegal, as they expreſſly diſclaimed all governmental acts.*

RESOLVED, *As the opinion of this Houſe, That Governor Bernard in his letters to Lord Hillſborough, his Majeſty's Secretary of State, has given a falſe and highly injurious repreſentation of the conduct of his Majeſty's truly loyal and faithful council of this colony, and of the magiſtrates, overſeers of the poor, and inhabitants of the town of Boſton, tending to bring on theſe reſpectable bodies, and eſpecially on ſome individuals, the unmerited diſpleaſure of our gracious ſovereign, to introduce a military government into the province, and to miſlead both Houſes of Parliament into ſuch ſevere reſolutions as a true, juſt and candid ſtate of facts muſt have prevented.*

RESOLVED, *That Governor Bernard in the letters before mentioned, by falſely repreſenting that it was become "neceſſary the "King ſhould have the Council Chamber in his own hands, and "ſhould be enabled by Parliament, to ſuperſede, by order in his Privy "Council, commiſſions granted in his name and under his ſeal through-"out the colonies," has diſcovered his enmity to the true ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, and to the liberties of the colonies; and particularly has meditated a blow at the root of ſome of the moſt invaluable conſtitutional and charter rights of this province; the perfidy of which, at the very time he was profeſſing himſelf a warm friend to the charter, is altogether unparalleled by any perſon in his ſtation, and ought never to be forgotten.*

RESOLVED, *That the eſtabliſhing a ſtanding army in this colony, in a time of peace, without the conſent of the General Aſſembly of the ſame, is an invaſion of the natural rights of the people, as well as thoſe which they claim as freeborn Engliſhmen, and which are confirmed by Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights as ſettled at the revolution, and by the charter of this province.*

RESOLVED, *That a ſtanding army is not known as a part of the Britiſh conſtitution in any of the King's dominions; and every attempt to eſtabliſh it as ſuch has ever been eſteemed a dangerous innovation, and manifeſtly tending to enſlave the people.*

RESOLVED, *That the ſending a ſtanding and armed force into this colony, under a pretence of aiding and aſſiſting the civil authority, is an endeavour to eſtabliſh a ſtanding army here without our conſent, and highly dangerous to this people; is unprecedented and unconſtitutional.*

His Excellency General Gage, in his letter to Lord Hillſborough, October the thirty-firſt, having among other exceptionable things expreſſed himſelf in the following words: "From what has been ſaid, "your Lordſhip will conclude, That there is no government; in truth "there is very little at preſent, and the conſtitution of this province "leans ſo much to the ſide of democracy, that the Governor has not "the power to remedy the diſorders that happen in it."

RESOLVED, *As the opinion of this Houſe, That his Excellency General Gage, in this and other aſſertions, has raſhly and impertinently intermeddled in the civil affairs of this province, which are altogether out of his department; and in the internal police of which, by his letter, if altogether his own, he has betrayed a degree of ignorance equal to the malice of the author.*

"*With reſpect to the nature of our government, This Houſe is of opinion, that the wiſdom of that great prince, William the third, who gave the charter, aided by an able miniſtry, and thoroughly verſed in the Engliſh conſtitution and law, together with the happy effects that have been derived from it to the nation, as well as this colony, did place it above the reprehenſion of the general, and ſhould have led him to enquire whether the diſorders complained of have not ariſen from an arbitrary diſpoſition in the governor, rather than from too great a ſpirit of democracy in the people.*

And this Houſe cannot but expreſs their deep concern, that too many in power at home and abroad ſo clearly avow not only in private converſation, but in their public conduct, the moſt rancorous enmity againſt the free part of the Britiſh conſtitution, and are indefatigable in their endeavours to render the monarchy abſolute, and the adminiſtration arbitrary in every part of the Britiſh empire.

RESOLVED, *That this Houſe, after the moſt careful enquiry, have not found any inſtance of the courſe of juſtice being interrupted by violence, even before a ſingle magiſtrate; nor of any magiſtrate's refuſing to enquire into, or redreſs any complaint properly laid before him; while it is notorious to all the world, that even ſuch acts of parliament as have been deemed by the whole continent highly oppreſſive, have been ſo far from being oppoſed with violence, that the duties impoſed and rigourouſly exacted, have been punctually paid.*

RESOLVED, *That the fining in the ſmall ſum of ten pounds only, an high handed offender, viz. one Fellows, in the county of Eſſex, who by force and with fire-arms loaded with ball and ſwan-ſhot, reſcued a priſoner lawfully taken by the ſheriff of ſaid county, is a grievance, and tends to the encouragement of ſuch crimes for the future.*

RESOLVED, *That the frequently entering* Noli proſequi *by the attorney and advocate-general, in caſes favourable to the liberty of the ſubject, and rigourous proſecutions by information and otherwiſe in thoſe in favour of power, is a daring breach of truſt, and an inſupportable grievance on the people.*

RESOLVED, *That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that all trials for treaſon, miſpriſon of treaſon, or for any felony or crime whatſoever, committed or done in this his Majeſty's ſaid colony by any perſon or perſons reſiding therein, ought of right to be had and conducted in and before his Majeſty's courts holden within the ſaid colony, according to the fixed and known courſe of proceeding; and that the ſeizing any perſon or perſons reſiding in this colony, ſuſpected of any crime whatſoever, committed therein, and ſending ſuch perſon or perſons to places beyond the ſea, to be tried, is highly derogatory of the rights of Britiſh ſubjects; as thereby the ineſtimable privilege of being tried by a jury from the vicinage, as well as the liberty of ſummoning and procuring witneſſes on ſuch trials, will be taken away from the party accuſed.*

NEW-YORK, MAY 22.

Tueſday laſt Joſeph Andrews was executed purſuant to his ſentence, and his body afterwards hung in chains on Kennedy's iſland.---And Stephen Porter, who hung himſelf in the goal, having been buried in the high road, according to his ſentence, upon the ſtake drove into him, there is the following inſcription ſince ſet up, viz.

STOP TRAVELLER!

Beneath rot the remains of Stephen Porter, mariner, who, being impriſoned for robbery and murder on the high ſeas, hung himſelf the night preceding the day appointed for his trial. Heſitate a moment! Ponder on his conduct, and learn from his melancholy example, to fly the firſt approaches of thoſe vices, which may lead you to a like unhappy end!

JUNE 12. Captain Leacraft from St. Croix, ſpoke with Captain Shourt the 25th of May, from this port bound for Jamaica, in lat. 27, out 15 days, all well.---They had advice at St. Croix, that number of Spaniſh agents from the Main, with caſh, were gone up to Coracoa, with a purpoſe of purchaſing twelve ſail of the beſt going veſſels they could find, in order, 'tis thought to convert them into privateers.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 4, 1769.

"The p--------- will be prorogued in a few weeks.---The American petitions have all been thrown aſide, nor will any thing be done towards redreſſing our grievances 'till next year. The preſent m-----y is now more unpopular than ever.---*Wilkes's* friends increaſe daily; ſome of the richeſt and moſt reputable gentlemen in the kingdom have openly eſpouſed his cauſe: No reaſons have as yet been aſſigned by the p--------- for his being expelled the houſe after the firſt time: They plead in general that he is a man of bad principles and worſe morals.

"Dr. W--rb-rt-n, the learned Biſhop of Glouceſter, is now one of the minority: He preached a ſermon at the Chapel Royal a few weeks ago, which gave great offence to his s------, it was aimed directly at the m-------rs, whom he accuſed of being the authors of all the ſedition and tumult in the kingdom.---Some ſay, the K---- roſe up to go out, but was prevented by the ------ who ſat by him,---the papers will tell you of his being repeatedly inſulted by the mob, at the play-houſe, &c.---Lord B--- is ſtill in Italy, where he has received many civilities from the holy family.---His name is ſcarcely mentioned in London.---New favourites have now become the objects of the rage of the populace."

The reſolutions of the *Philadelphia* merchants have alarmed the m------y greatly. They wiſh the late acts were repealed, and yet are aſhamed to repeal them, as it will call their prudence and authority in queſtion. It gives great pleaſure to the Friends of *America*, to hear that manufactures are encouraged among you: Theſe will make you rich; theſe will make you free; theſe will make you happy in ſpite of all *G------- B------* can do.

JUNE 26. Yeſterday Major ROGERS arrived in town from Montreal.

Extract from General Orders, New-York, May 8, 1769.

"The court is of opinion, that Major Robert Rogers is not guilty of any one of the articles laid to his charge; and therefore doth acquit him of the ſame.

"His Majeſty is pleaſed to approve the opinion of the court, in acquitting the ſaid Robert Rogers of each of the ſaid articles of charge, and to order that he be releaſed from his confinement.

"At the ſame time it appears to his Majeſty, that there was great reaſon to ſuſpect that the ſaid Major Robert Rogers entertained an improper and dangerous correſpondence: which ſuſpicion, the account afterwards given of his meditating an eſcape, tended to confirm. RICHARD MAITLAND, D.A.G.